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BATTLE-FIELDS.

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GUIDE
TO
RICHMOND

AND THE

BATTLE-FIELDS.

BY WY D. CHESTERMAN.

RICHMOND :
J. L. Hill Printing Company.
1894.

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That this growing city [Richmond] may enjoy the benefits which are to be derived from liberty, independence, and peace—that it may improve such of the advantages as bountiful nature has bestowed, and that it may soon be ranked among the first in the Union for population, commerce, and wealth, is my sincere and fervent wish.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

[*Response to the address of the Common Hall upon his visit here in November, 1784.*]

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KATHERINE I. FISHER
JUNE 24 1940

4. P. 11. 1942 - 1943

INTRODUCTORY.

RICHMOND "hath a pleasant seat," said Daniel Webster, who saw it "beneath an October sun," and who wrote of it after delivering here one of his great orations. He was right. The city is midway between the Blue Ridge mountains and the sea; on a succession of hills, with rich lowlands in the distance, and at a point where the James river breaks over the rocks at "the falls" and joins the tidal waters of the harbor. The landscape in lines and colors blends the grace and softness of the low country with the majesty and vigor of the highlands.

Blessed with pure air and good drainage, healthy, bright looking, easily accessible from every point of the compass, prosperous and growing, it is no less rich in promise than in precious memories of the past.

If the visitor to Richmond be of antiquarian taste, he may stand on the spot where rose the lodge of Powhatan, father of Pocahontas, and ruler of the Indian tribes of Eastern Virginia. At fancy's call he may people the shore with Capt. John Smith, Christopher Newport, and their associate pioneers who set foot on this soil in 1607, the year of the landing at Jamestown, and thirteen years before the arrival of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth. He may saunter into the old church which rang to Patrick Henry's appeal for "liberty or death" and recall one of the most animating scenes in American history. He may walk the streets and roads beaten by the feet of Benedict Arnold's troops, when they devastated the country and burnt Richmond, which same thoroughfares later on echoed the tread of Washing-

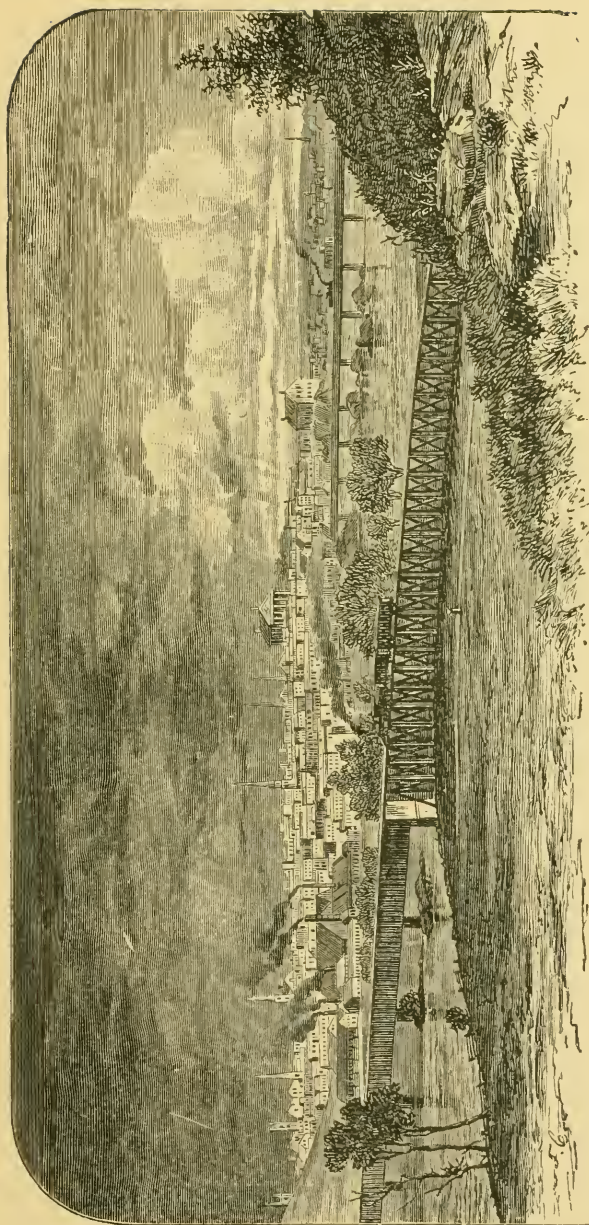
ton's and Lafayette's soldiers in the movements which pre-
faced the surrender at Yorktown; while of Confederate me-
morial and associations every street has its share—every
field was a camp a quarter of a century ago, when

“The long streets trembled with the tramp of men
And rang with shouting and martial strains,
And up the glaring river came the boom
Of mighty guns that held a fleet at bay.”

Here in Richmond is “The White House of the Confede-
racy,” looking almost exactly as it did when it was the
Presidential residence of Mr. Davis. The Capitol of the
State, in which the Confederate Congress sat, with doors
open wide, invites the stranger to visit every room, and
there is not a room without a history.

From the platform on the Capitol roof a complete view of
Richmond and the city of Manchester, opposite, may be had,
including the highlands (up the river); the falls, the islands,
Hollywood Cemetery, the six bridges which span the James,
the ships in the harbor, and “the fertile fields and silent
pines” on the opposite shore, with the river threading its
way eastward until lost to sight behind the battle-crowned
heights at Drewry's Bluff; and in the distance the battle-
fields of Fair Oaks (Seven Pines), Mechanicsville, &c., &c.

Those who take an interest in art matters, especially, and
persons of observation and culture, generally, will be de-
lighted with the Washington monument—the grandest
group of bronze statuary, certainly in this country, and
many declare in the world. The equestrian statue of Gen.
R. E. Lee, by Mercie, is a fine bronze set upon an elegant
pedestal of granite. Houdon's statue, made from casts
“taken from Washington's own person,” is to be seen in
the Capitol. Foley's bronze statue of Stonewall Jackson is
one of the last and best works of that great sculptor. Hart's
marble figure of Henry Clay is a faithful representation of
that tribune of the people.



A VIEW OF RICHMOND FROM BELLE ISLE.

On Libby Hill (Marshall Park) is a reproduction of Pompey's Pillar, surmounted by a Confederate infantryman, made by Buberl from the design of W. L. Sheppard. At Howitzer Place is the bronze figure of a Confederate artilleryman, by the same artists. On the Hermitage road is a monument to A. P. Hill, by the same. In Monroe Park is a monument to Gen. W. C. Wickham, by Valentine.

At Valentine's studio are the plaster cast of the recumbent figure of Lee: his great classical group, Andromache, and many other models by this well-known Virginia sculptor; and in the Senate chamber is a great battle painting by Lami: The Storming of a Redoubt at Yorktown.

Two Presidents of the United States (Monroe and Tyler) are buried at Hollywood. There also lies the body of the Hon. Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederacy, who died at New Orleans December 6, 1889, and whose body was brought to this city in May, 1893. John Marshall, the most distinguished of the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, lies by his wife in Shockoe Cemetery.

Joaquin Miller's Visit to Richmond.—Joaquin Miller, who was in Richmond a few years ago, wrote a letter describing the place as follows:

"A wide built city of brick on seven hills, hovering above the plunging James river, with many little islands—brisk streets, very clean, wide, and orderly, and so densely wooded as almost to conceal the three-story houses. A busy commercial and manufacturing city; beyond the river, with several bridges, a rolling, English-down looking country of vast reach and fertility: factories on the intervening islands and river banks, roaring with progress, sending up a smoke that hovers over the tawny, rushing river like the smoke of a mighty battle. One is surprised at the order and the industry here.

"Churches are notably numerous; school-houses are also to be seen on every hand throughout this industrial town.

“A vestige of the war—material, moral, or otherwise—is not discoverable to the stranger. Old Libby prison (since removed to Chicago), down by the river bank, looks no more like a prison than the dozen other big tobacco houses, all with iron-grated windows. It is no longer a tobacco warehouse, however, but a monstrous, groaning, roaring mill, where bark, bones, stones, and all sorts of things are ground up for fertilizing the soil. But it brings up strange fancies—this groaning, grinding, and gnashing in there, and then the dense, black, Vesuvian smoke that pours incessantly out of the top and hangs forever over it.

“The city is building fast; buildings are booming ahead, just like New York, Boston, London, Paris, improving in all respects just like these and other great cities. You are liable to get mortar on you almost anywhere, but the march of improvement is mainly towards the west.”

I.

Richmond and Manchester.

Population and Railroads.—The population of Richmond is about 90,000, while its sister city (Manchester) has a population of 10,000 or 12,000 more, and the suburbs of the two about 5,000.

Richmond is built on high hills, on the north bank of the James river, 127 miles from the ocean as a vessel sails. Tides rise to the city, making the greatest indentation of the sea on the Atlantic coast, and steamships ply between our port and New York and Philadelphia, giving to the community many of the advantages of a seaport. The railroads coming to Richmond are (in alphabetical order) as follows:

Chesapeake and Ohio—Richmond Division; Peninsula Division; James River Division (Richmond and Alleghany railroad).

Richmond and Danville.

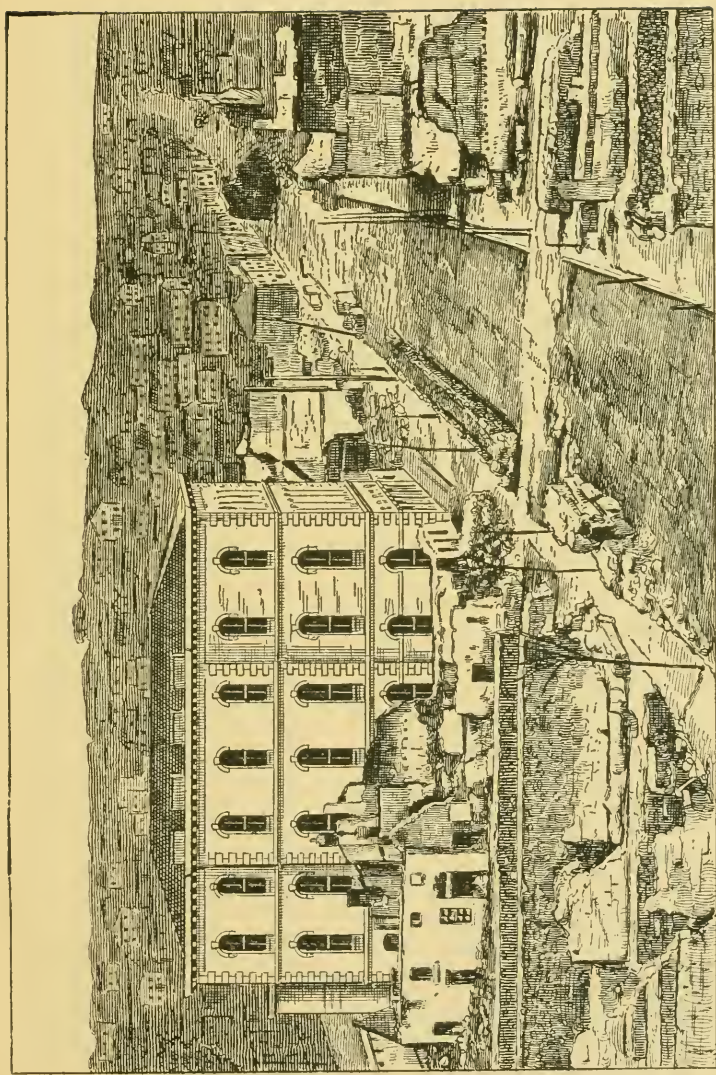
Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac.

Richmond and York River—Division of Richmond and Danville.

Richmond and Petersburg.

The Farmville and Powhatan railroad, which extends from Bermuda Hundred to Farmville (a distance of 91 miles), enters the city over the tracks of the Richmond and Danville.

The Norfolk and Western enters the city from Petersburg upon the track of the Richmond and Petersburg railroad.



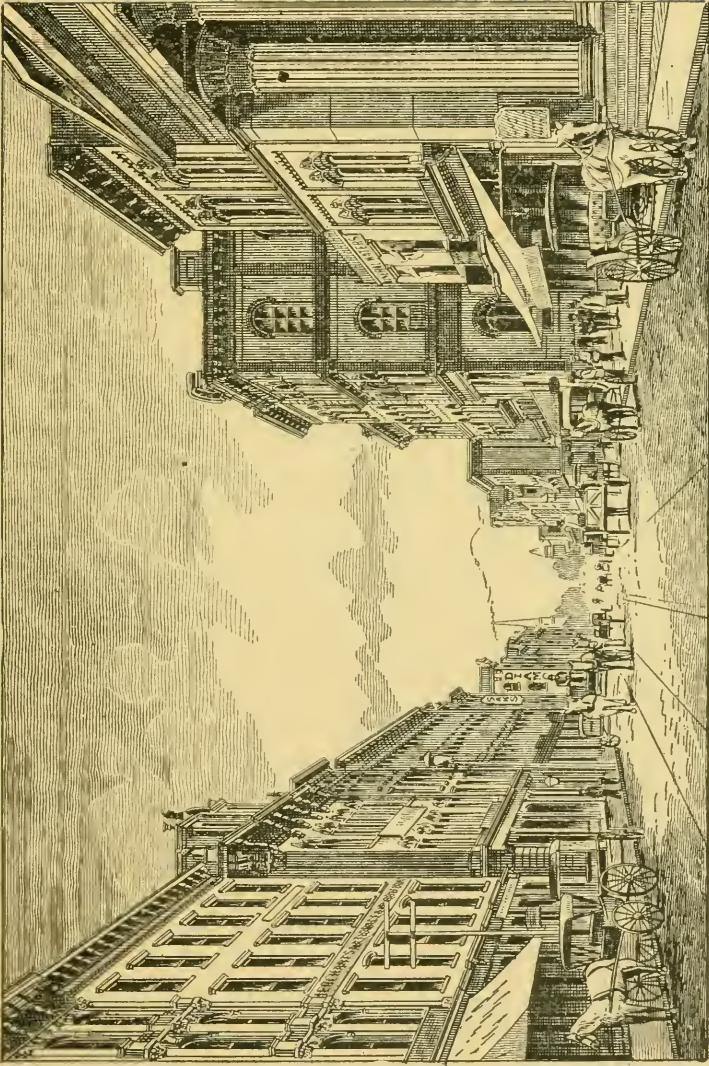
A VIEW OF MAIN STREET IN 1865,
Showing the Destructiveness of the Evacuation Fire. The building left standing is the Post-Office.

BY RAIL TO NEW YORK.

THE RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD, extending from Richmond to Quantico, on the Potomac river, a distance of 82 miles, forms the stem which connects the Pennsylvania railroad system with that known as the Atlantic Coast Line, and is the most direct route from Richmond to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. It is, in fact, with its connection, as nearly as the lay of the land will permit, an air line to those cities. It is maintained in the highest possible state of efficiency, so as to afford a fast line between Richmond and the national capital and the great Atlantic seaboard cities of the North. The time over it from Richmond to New York is ten and a half hours, or an average running time of about 35 miles an hour.

Its passenger service has always been especially good. It carries a vast number of tourists, Southern bound, destined as far South as Florida, New Orleans, and Havana; and for the purpose of advancing its business in this matter, it has widely advertised the historical and picturesque attractions of Richmond. It has a very good traffic in vegetables of Southern production, North bound, and in Southern lumber. There are about \$4,000,000 invested in this road, and its operating expenses are approximately \$500,000 a year. It is a paying property. Its connections are the Pennsylvania railroad north, the Atlantic Coast Line and Seaboard Air-Line to the south, the Richmond and Danville and Chesapeake and Ohio, *en route*, the latter at Doswell, Va., all the lines centering here, and (at Fredericksburg) the Potomac, Fredericksburg and Piedmont. It has one short branch, about three miles in length.

This road is one of the oldest in the South, and has been, from the beginning, largely the property of Richmond people, operated practically by a Richmond management. It is the only road in which the State has an interest, and the



PRESENT VIEW OF MAIN STREET BETWEEN NINTH AND TWELFTH.

investment has paid the Commonwealth over six per cent. annually for sixty years.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY own and operate over 1,000 miles of road, extending from Fortress Monroe (Old Point), on an inlet of the Atlantic ocean, to Newport News, the seaport of the system, eight miles from Fortress Monroe, whence steamers run to Norfolk and Portsmouth and the fine Old Dominion steamships to New York. There is also a line of steamships from Newport News to Liverpool. From Newport News the railway proceeds up the Virginia peninsula, through the city of Williamsburg, near to Yorktown and Jamestown, and along by numerous battle-fields of the war of 1861 and 1865. At Richmond the main stem goes towards the mountains via Gordonsville and Charlottesville. At the latter city, connections are made for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. Thence westward the route is through beautiful mountains and valleys via Staunton, White Sulphur Springs, Charleston, W. Va., Huntington, W. Va., and down the Ohio to Cincinnati. At Cincinnati it connects with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis systems, and with roads for all parts of the South, Southwest, West, and Northwest.

From Richmond to Clifton Forge the Chesapeake and Ohio has virtually two roads—that is to say, its main stem via Charlottesville, and its James River division (Richmond and Alleghany road), which passes up the James River Valley via Gladstone, Lynchburg, Lexington, Glasgow, and Natural Bridge to an intersection with the main line at Clifton Forge.

THE RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG RAILROAD is the initial link in the Atlantic Coast Line, which extends from Richmond to Charleston on the south and Columbia on the west, and has a mileage of 1,122. It is operated in close connection with the Savannah, Florida and Western system, which

controls about 1,000 miles of railroad and drains a large part of southern Georgia and Florida.

THE RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY owns and operates the Richmond and York River railroad, the Richmond and Danville, and the Virginia Midland, and roads in the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi, with an aggregate mileage of 7,520, extending as far south as Mobile and as far west as Memphis, Tenn., and Greenville, Miss., the whole forming one of the greatest railroad systems of the country.

Belt Line.—The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac and the Richmond and Petersburg companies have a “belt line” connecting their roads west of Richmond and Manchester, and crossing the James river upon a beautiful iron bridge located a short distance from the New Reservoir.

Steamer Lines.—The following are the regular steamer lines: The Old Dominion steamships from New York, stopping at Norfolk, Portsmouth, and City Point, and passing Fortress Monroe (Old Point), Newport News, Jamestown, Westover, Harrison’s Landing, Bermuda Hundred, Dutch Gap, Drewry’s Bluff (Fort Darling), and scores of other points of historic interest; James River Steamboat Company, to Newport News, Old Point, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and all James river landings; the Clyde line, for Philadelphia.

TIME AND DISTANCES.

Railroads strike out from the city in every direction, and the time-tables show the following facts :

TO	Hrs.	Miles.	TO	Hrs.	Miles.
Atlanta, Ga.	20	549	Lexington, Va. . . .	8	196
Augusta, Ga.	19	473	Lexington, Ky. . . .	21	560
Baltimore, Md.	5	156	Luray, Va.	7	179
Beaufort, S. C.	20	530	Memphis, Tenn. . . .	32	1,001
Boston, Mass.	20	572	Mobile, Ala.	31	904
Buffalo, N. Y.	23	578	Montgomery, Ala. . .	25	724
Charleston, S. C. . . .	14	457	New York	10½	344
Charlotte, N. C. . . .	10	282	New Orleans, La. . . .	36	1,044
Chattanooga, Tenn., .	21	494	Nashville, Tenn. . . .	26	647
Chicago, Ill.	30	880	Norfolk, Va.	3	104
Cincinnati, O.	20	580	Natural Bridge, Va., .	8	196
Cleveland, O.	22	645	Old Point, Va.	3	85
Columbus, O.	21	566	Philadelphia, Pa. . . .	8	254
Columbia, S. C.	15	388	Pittsburg, Pa.	18	490
Danville, Va.	5	141	Raleigh, N. C.	8	181
Galveston, Tex.	61	1,532	Savannah Ga.	16	558
Greensboro, N. C. . . .	7	189	St. Louis, Mo.	31	914
Indianapolis, Ind. . . .	24	691	St. Augustine, Fla. . .	24	900
Jacksonville, Fla. . . .	21	859	Washington, D. C. . .	4	116
Knoxville, Tenn.	17	382	Wilmington, N. C. . .	7	246
Louisville, Ky.	24	654	Weldon, N. C.	2½	84
Lynchburg, Va.	6	147			

The Street Railways of Richmond and Manchester have been wonderfully extended in recent years, and along with them have grown the suburbs, once an insignificant feature of the city, now our great pride. The lovely hills north and west of the city are covered with villas, and Barton Heights, Chestnut Hill, Highland Park, River View, and Forest Hill Park have sprung into existence as considerable communities.

Most of these localities and nearly every point of historical interest are reached by the street-cars (fare five cents), of which we have the following lines :

1. Main-street.

2. Broad-street.
3. Union Passenger.
4. Marshall-street.
5. Manchester Railway and Improvement Company.
6. Richmond and Manchester.
7. Southside Land and Improvement Company.
8. River View Improvement Company.
9. Seven Pines road. (Round trip 20 cents.)

Total mileage of ROUTES, $32\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and most of the companies have double tracks: say 50 miles of tracks. On the chief lines the motive power used is electricity.

THE MAIN-STREET LINE, beginning in Fulton (Richmond's most eastern section), passes the Old Dominion Steamship Company's wharves, St. John's church (within two blocks, or squares, as they are called here), Libby Prison site (within one square), "Old Stone House," the First Market, Post-office and Custom House, Capitol and Capitol Square, the beautiful Byrd-street railroad station (within two squares), Gamble's Hill Park (within four squares), and runs alongside Monroe Park for several hundred yards: goes quite near to Hollywood, and from Monroe Park proceeds out Main street to the New Reservoir Park and Soldiers' Home.

THE BROAD-STREET LINE begins at Ninth and Main, and thence proceeds up Ninth, past the Capitol and Capitol Square, Washington monument, St. Paul's church, and City Hall, to Broad street—the home of the retail trade, and the broadest street (105 feet wide) in the city proper. The cars pass Murphy's Hotel, the Second market, long lines of stores for the sale of dry goods, the Masonic Temple, and still up Broad to Laurel, and down Laurel (past Monroe Park) to Hollywood Cemetery.

THE UNION LINE begins at Twenty-ninth and P streets (not far from Oakwood Cemetery) and passes down Church Hill avenue to Franklin, up Franklin to Bank street

(rounding the Capitol Square), and again returns to Franklin (passes General Lee's war-time residence, now the home of the Virginia Historical Society), thence up Seventh to Clay,* out Clay to Hancock (within a short distance of Hartshorn Memorial College), out Hancock and Harrison (near to Richmond College and Lee monument and Exposition grounds), and thence to Reservoir street and past Hollywood Cemetery and the Old or Marshall reservoir, and thence to Ashland street, past Harvietown and the Male Orphan Asylum to the New Reservoir Park and the city's new pump-house.

The Main and Broad-street Lines enter the Reservoir Park on the north side; the Union on the south side.

The Union Line has a branch running from Seventeenth and Franklin streets up Seventeenth to the Chesapeake and Ohio shops and Richmond Locomotive Works. Also another branch from Fifth and Clay to Baker (near to the Almshouse, City Hospital, Shockoe Cemetery, and Jewish Burying-Ground), and up Baker nearly to Brook avenue. Going eastward to the point of beginning, this line debouches from Church Hill avenue up Marshall street to Twenty-fourth, down Twenty-fourth to Broad, down Broad past old St. John's church and burying-ground to Twenty-ninth, up Twenty-ninth to P, where its sheds are located.

THE MARSHALL-STREET LINE begins at Mayo's bridge and follows a route up Fourteenth to College, up College (past the Virginia Medical College) to Marshall, and up Marshall (near the Jeff. Davis mansion) to the Exposition grounds. For most of its length it parallels the Broad-street and Union lines, and is but one square from each.

This line, which was built by the Manchester Railway and Improvement Company, and is now owned by the City Railway Company, is extended across Mayo's bridge to

* Connection made at First and Clay for Barton Heights; at Seventh and Clay for Chestnut Hill.

Manchester, where its tracks are laid along a very desirable route, up Decatur street to Chestnut Hill and Highland Park.

THE RIVER VIEW LINE connects that suburb and Harviertown with the Main-street line.

THE SEVEN PINES ROAD (operated by electricity) reaches from Twenty-sixth and P streets (near the eastern terminus of the electric line), past the Masonic Home, to the battlefield of Seven Pines—eight miles.

THE RICHMOND AND MANCHESTER LINE connects the two cities by way of the Free bridge.

The Southside Land and Improvement Company connects with it in Manchester and extends to Forest Hill Park, on Manchester's suburbs; also connects with it in Richmond, and extends from the Free bridge to Chestnut Hill.

Our Products, Trade, and Water-Power.—Richmond is a great manufacturing centre for tobacco, iron, flour, &c., and is a distributing point for provisions, dry goods, clothing, notions, medicines, hardware, agricultural machinery, etc., and most of the Southern and many of the Western States are among our patrons.

It is a city plenteously supplied with water-power, and rich in facilities by river and rail for receiving raw material and sending out manufactured products. Its goods, tobacco particularly, go to every State in the Union and to almost all the lands of the earth.

In recent years Richmond has made astonishing strides in population, in manufactures, in the jobbing trade, in general commerce and business of every description, but in nothing has her progress been more strikingly exemplified than in the great number of elegant residences built.

Richmond is one hundred and sixteen miles south of Washington by the nearest (Fredericksburg) railroad route, and is one hundred and twenty-seven miles from the At-

lantic ocean, following the meanders of the river's channel. Vessels drawing sixteen or seventeen feet of water come to our wharves, and Congress is pledged to a plan of improvement which will give us, at high tide, twenty-five feet to the sea. The climate is dry and invigorating. Freezing weather but seldom comes, and rarely lasts longer than three or four days at a time.

One of the most beautiful features of Richmond is its numerous parks. They are all on high hills, and charming views spread out before them. All are reached by street cars.

The churches and places of worship number eighty-five, and the denominations represented are : Baptist, Methodist, Christian, Catholic, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Jewish, Lutheran (English and German), Friends, etc.

A recent table, prepared to show the percentage of crime in the principal cities of the country, puts Richmond in the place of honor as a well-ordered community.

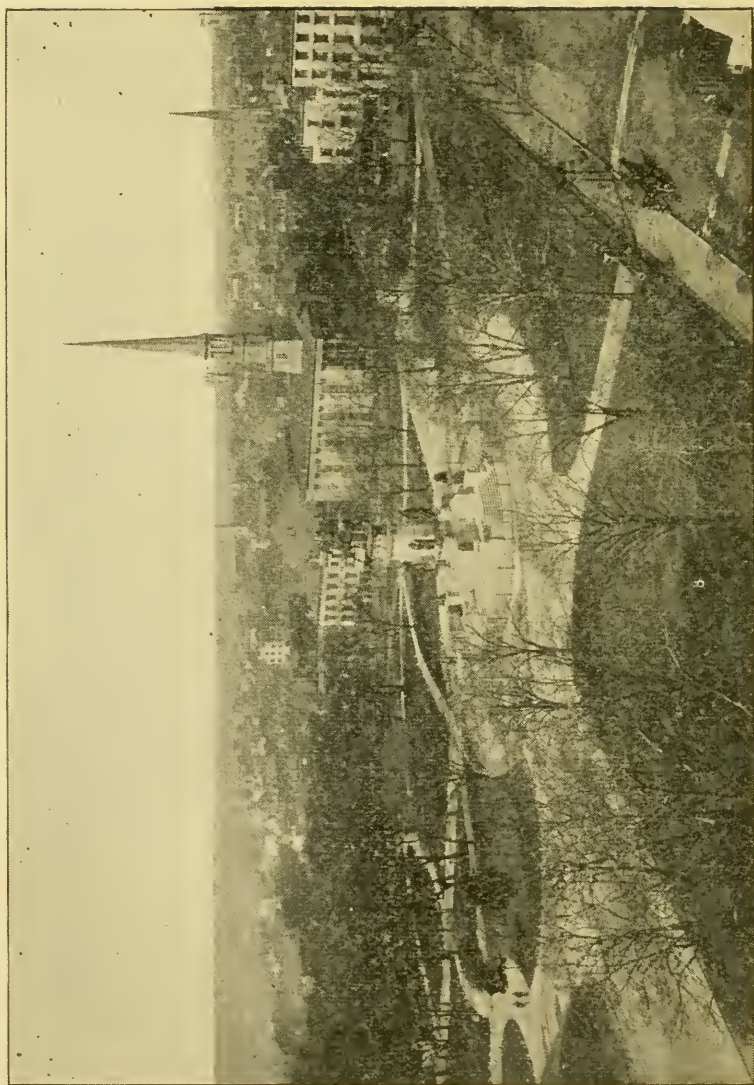
The principal streets and many houses are lighted by electricity.

The Trade Organizations here are the Chamber of Commerce (George L. Christian president and R. A. Dunlop secretary), the Tobacco Exchange, the Grain and Cotton Exchange, and the Stock Exchange. All of these have suitable homes, and the Chamber of Commerce has a fine, large building of its own.

Social Clubs.—The chief clubs here are : The Westmoreland, at the southeast corner of Grace and Sixth streets; the Commonwealth, southwest corner Franklin and Monroe streets; the Albemarle, northwest corner of Main and First streets; the Mercantile, on Marshall between Eighth and Ninth streets; and the Commercial, on Main between Ninth and Tenth streets.

Hotels.—The chief hotels here are as follows : Exchange Hotel and Ballard House, A. W. Archer, proprietor; Ford's Hotel, A. J. Ford, proprietor; Murphy's European Hotel,


John Murphy, proprietor; Lexington Hotel, A. D. Atkinson, proprietor; Hotel Dodson, Charles B. Dodson, proprietor; Davis House (European plan), John Small, proprietor; Commercial House, J. C. Smith, proprietor; St. Charles Hotel, W. C. McDowell, proprietor; St. Claire Hotel, Charles G. Pettit, proprietor.



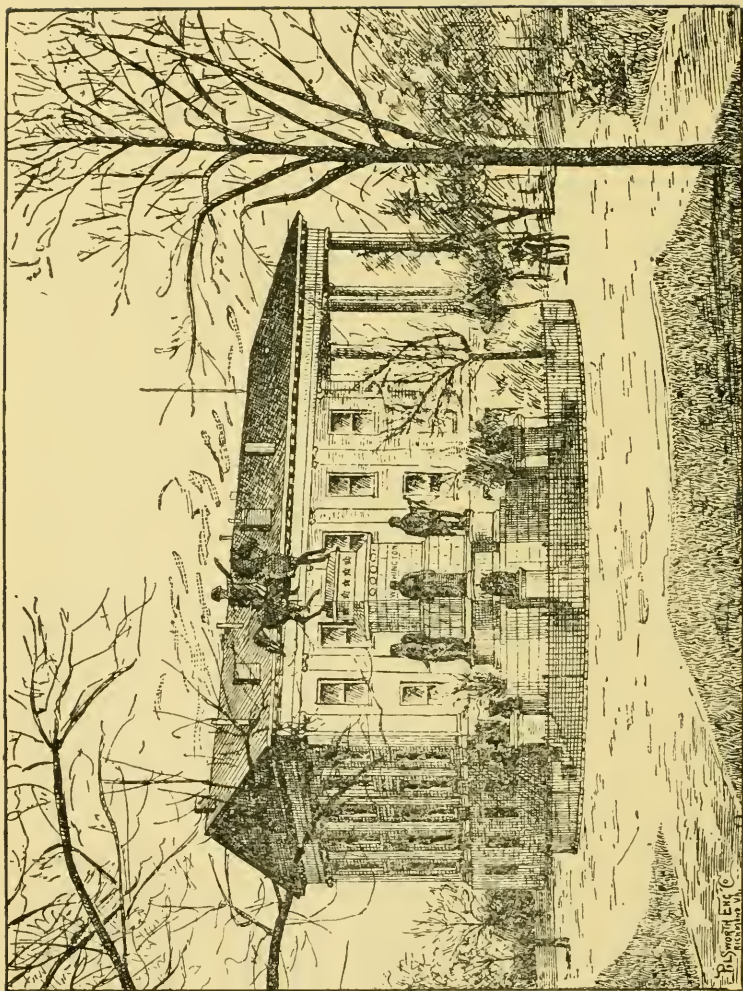
A PART OF THE CAPITOL SQUARE.

II.

Capitol and Surroundings.

HE most venerable public building in the city is the Capitol (State House). Standing upon the brow of a commanding eminence (Shockoe Hill) and in the midst of a lovely park of twelve acres, it may be seen for miles. "Here, on this Capitoline Hill," said Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge, in his address at the unveiling of Stonewall Jackson's Statue, "we are in sight of that historic river [called by the Indians Powhatan, by the Colonists the James] that more than two centuries and a half ago bore on its bosom the bark freighted with the civilization of the North American continent, and on whose bank Powhatan wielded his sceptre and Pocahontas launched her skiff; we are under the shadow of that Capitol whose foundations were laid before the Federal Constitution was framed, and from which the edicts of Virginia went forth over her realm, that stretched from the Atlantic to the Mississippi—edicts framed by some of the patriots whose manly forms on yonder monument still gather around him whose name is the purest in human history."

Within the enclosure of the Capitol Square are the Capitol, the Executive Mansion, the new Library Building, the Washington Monument, the Stonewall Jackson Statue, the Statue of Henry Clay, and the "Bell House," the last a tower-like structure, once the "guard-house" for the State soldiers (Public Guard), who, in olden times, were employed as police about the public property, and constituted the only "standing army" of State establishment in the Union.



WASHINGTON MONUMENT AND STATE CAPITOL.

From the Bell House fire alarms and summonses for members of the Legislature were formerly sounded. Thence during the war issued the peals which called out for local-defence purposes every man and boy who could shoulder a musket.

The Executive Mansion (the residence provided by the State for her Governor) is at the east end of the broad avenue leading from the monument. B. H. Latrobe was the architect of it, and it was built



during the years 1811, 1812, and 1813. James Barbour was the first Governor who occupied it, and it has been occupied by every Governor since. The present building was preceded by one sometimes called the "Governor's Palace," a plain, common-looking wooden structure, which was taken down after this was erected.

The present occupant of the Executive Mansion is the Hon. Charles T. O'Ferrall, of Rockingham county.

The trees in the square (park), remarkable for size and beauty, are filled with squirrels so tame that they will eat from the hand.

The Statuary in the Capitol Square.—Cultivated travellers freely concede that there is no work of the kind in this country, and few in the world, at all comparable with the *Washington Monument*. [See the engraving on the front of the cover.] It consists of an imposing column of Richmond granite, rising from a star-shaped base, surmounted by a gigantic equestrian statue of Washington, and on

pedestals around and beneath him figures of the following : Patrick Henry, whose eloquence fired the hearts of the patriots in the revolution ; George Mason, the author of the Virginia Bill of Rights ; Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence ; Governor Thomas Nelson, Jr., to whose patriotism and purse the victory at Yorktown was largely attributable ; Andrew Lewis, under whose leadership as Indian conqueror the Virginians made a pathway to the West, and John Marshall, the most distinguished Chief-Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

The following shows the places of the statuary and the inscriptions on the shields of the allegorical figures occupying the lower pediments :

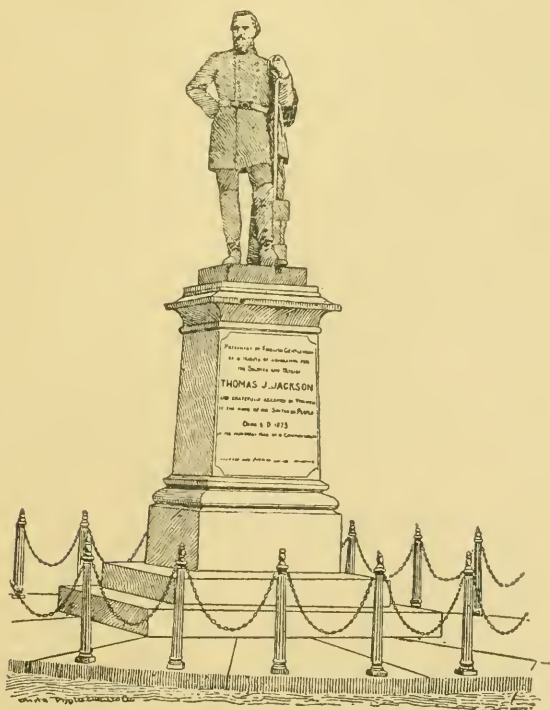
Finance	opposite Nelson	{ Yorktown. Saratoga.
Colonial Times	opposite Lewis	{ Point Pleasant. Valley Forge.
Justice	opposite Marshall	{ Great Bridge. Stony Point.
Revolution	opposite Henry	{ Eutaw Springs. Trenton.
Independence	opposite Jefferson	{ King's Mountain. Princeton.
Bill of Rights	opposite Mason	{ Guilford C. H. Bunker Hill.

The monument and most of the figures were modelled by Crawford, the designer, also, of the bronze figure of Liberty on the dome of the Capitol at Washington, and of the statue of Beethoven at Boston. Mr. Crawford died in 1857, and the unfinished work—statues of Nelson and Lewis and the allegorical figures—was executed by Randolph Rogers, much of whose labor is to be seen in the Capitol at Washington. Our equestrian statue is $20\frac{1}{4}$ feet from the rider's chapeau to the plinth upon which the horse's feet rest. The pedestrian statues are each ten feet high. The entire cost of the monument (including statuary) was \$259,913.26.

The corner-stone was laid February 22, 1850, and Washington's statue was unveiled February 22, 1858, but the entire work was not completed until 1868.

The bronze figures were all cast at the Royal foundry at Munich.

Stonewall Jackson.—On the north side of the avenue, between the Washington monument and the Governor's house, is the bronze statue of Stonewall Jackson. It stands upon a pedestal of Virginia granite ten feet high. It is of heroic size, and is one of the best works of the late Mr. Foley, the great English sculptor, who was chosen by the Royal Commission to make the colossal statue of Prince Albert for the memorial in Hyde Park, of which he executed also the group "Asia." This statue of Jackson was ordered by the Right Honorable A. J. Beresford-Hope and



other admirers of "Stonewall" Jackson, and was presented to Virginia by them, duly accepted by the General Assembly, and unveiled on the 26th of October, 1875, with great ceremony. The following is the inscription :

"Presented by English gentlemen as a tribute of admiration for the soldier and patriot, Thomas J. Jackson, and gratefully accepted by Virginia in the name of the Southern people. Done A. D. 1875, in the hundredth year of the Commonwealth.

"Look! There is Jackson standing like a stone wall."

The Capitol.—The Maison Carree, an ancient Roman Temple of Nismes, France, and now the municipal museum of that city, was the model selected by Mr. Jefferson for the Capitol of Virginia, but it was not strictly adhered to in the construction of the edifice. The corner-stone was laid August 18, 1785, "the Capitol" then being in a plain and small wooden structure on the west side of Fourteenth street between Main and Cary.

The ground floor (generally called "the basement offices") contains the offices of the Auditor of Public Accounts, Second Auditor, Treasurer, and Register of the Land Office (*ex-officio* Superintendent of Public Buildings).

In the Land Office are the oldest State records in America. They are continuous from the year 1620 (when the Capitol of Virginia was at Jamestown) to this time. On the floor above are the two Legislative Chambers. In the rotunda, or quadrangle, rather, between them, is *Houdon's Statue* of Washington—"a *fac-simile* of Washington's person," said Lafayette.

Houdon, a celebrated French sculptor, employed by the General Assembly to do this work, was two weeks with Washington at Mount Vernon, in October, 1785, "during which time he took a cast of Washington's face, head, and upper part of the body, and minute measurements of his person, and then returned to Paris to do his work."

Copies of the statue have been taken by Valentine and Hubard.

This statue was erected May 14, 1796. The following is the inscription (written by Madison):

"The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia have caused this statue to be erected as a monument of affection and gratitude to George Washington, who, uniting to the endowment of the hero the virtues of the patriot, and exerting both in establishing the liberties of his country, has rendered his name dear to his fellow-citizens and given to the world an immortal example of true glory.

"Done in the year of Christ one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and in the year of the Commonwealth the twelfth."

Houdon was the great sculptor of his day. His best known works are Diana (made for the Empress of Russia), the seated statue of Voltaire at the Theatre Francaise, "The Shivering Woman," and the statue of a muscular skeleton of the human body, which last has been reproduced over and over for the artistic study of anatomy. Among his last works were busts of Napoleon and Josephine and the statue of Cicero in the Luxembourg.

The *Bust of Lafayette*, which occupies a niche in the wall near the statue of Washington, was also made by Houdon. The original was presented by Virginia to the city of Paris, and then this copy was ordered for the State of Virginia.

The *Senate Chamber* (entrance from the rotunda, or quadrangle more properly) was occupied during the war as the Confederate House of Representatives. A fine picture of "*The Storming of a Redoubt at Yorktown*," by Lami, an eminent French painter (a work presented to the State by Mr. W. W. Corcoran), hangs on the wall opposite the President's chair.

Lami was a pupil of Horace Vernet. Some of his historical paintings, such as the battle of Casano, the capture of Maestricht, the Fights at Hondscoot and Watignies, and the Capitulation of Anvers, are in the galleries of Versailles. The Battle of the Alma is another of his productions.

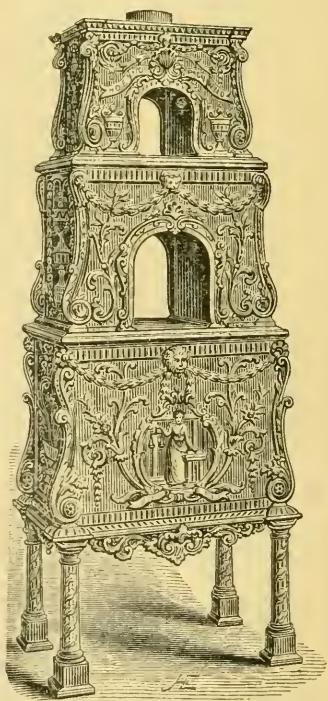
A fine picture of General R. E. Lee, by Elder, hangs on the wall opposite the gallery during the legislative session,

and at other times is to be seen in the Library above. At the other end of the Capitol is the *Hall of the House of Delegates*. Here Aaron Burr was tried for treason before Chief-Justice Marshall; here the State Secession Convention met in 1861. Pictures of Chatham and Jefferson hang upon the walls.

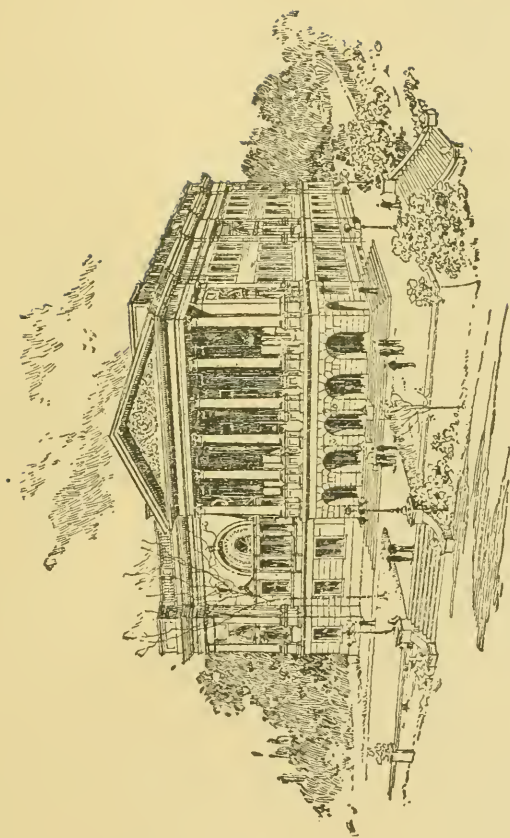
April 27, 1870, while the State Court of Appeals, sitting in its room directly above this hall, was hearing the contested election case of *Ellyson vs. Chahoon*, the floor broke under the weight of the great crowd, and sixty-five men were killed and two hundred wounded by being precipitated into this hall. The ceiling and gallery of the court-room fell upon them, smothering in the *debris* many who might have survived the fall.

Rotunda Gallery.—In the gallery are hung great numbers of portraits of historical personages.

A curiosity here is *the old Stove*, which was made in England in 1770 by one Buzaglo, and sent over by the Duke of Beauford as a present to the Colony of Virginia. It was used in warming the House of Burgesses at Williamsburg until the capital was removed to Richmond, and was in use here for three-quarters of a century at least, but is now retired from service. The founder, Buzaglo, thus wrote of the "warming machine" (1770): "The elegance of workmanship does honor to Great Britain. It excels in grandeur anything ever



OLD STOVE IN CAPITOL.



THE NEW STATE LIBRARY BUILDING.

seen of the kind, and is a masterpiece not to be equalled in all Europe. It has met with general applause, and could not be sufficiently admired." This stove is about seven feet in height.

On the floor above the Legislative Halls, with entrances from the rotunda gallery, are the *State Library* and offices of the Governor and Secretary of the Commonwealth. Since the Capitol Disaster there has been a rearrangement of the rooms over the hall of the House.

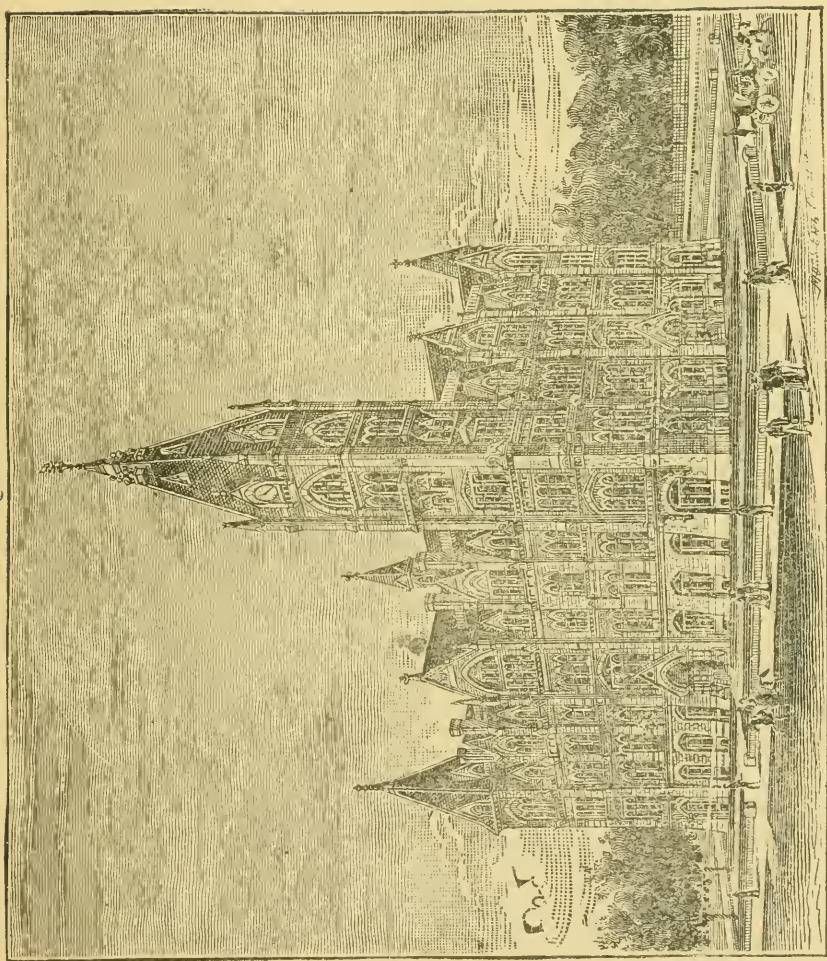
The chamber of the Confederate Senate was in the corner covered by the Governor's new rooms.

The State Library has the largest and handsomest rooms in the Capitol. Upon its shelves are 40,000 volumes, many rare and valuable MSS., and a variety of objects of interest, among them the following well worth inspection: 1. Speaker's Chair of the House of Burgesses in Colonial Times; 2. Portraits of Governors in Colonial and later Times; 3. The Parole signed by Lord Cornwallis' own hand at Yorktown; 4. Original MS. of the Virginia Bill of Rights—the first in America; 5. The Lawyer's Fee-Book of Patrick Henry; 6. Autograph of Washington at seventeen years of age, with specimens of his work as a land surveyor; 7. Jefferson's Marriage Bond; 8. Specimens of Continental and Confederate Money; 9. MS. of Stonewall Jackson's last dispatch.

[The State Library is soon to be removed to a new building now being erected for it in the Capitol Square.]

View from the Platform on the Roof of the Capitol.—There is a platform on the roof of the Capitol which may be reached by anyone with safety. The view is good. The janitor will point out places of interest, including some battle-fields, of which fair glimpses may be had.

The Marble Statue of Clay, which stands under a canopy located in the Square between the Capitol and the bell-house, is by Hart, and was presented to Virginia by the



THE NEW CITY HALL—BROAD-STREET FRONT.

countrywomen of this great tribune of the people, and was unveiled with imposing ceremonies April 12, 1860.

City Hall.—The building on the square north of the Capitol, just beyond Jackson's statue, is *the City Hall*. It occupies the site of the old City Hall (built in 1815) and that of the First Presbyterian church (removed to the northeast corner of Grace and Madison streets). The corner-stone of the new City Hall was laid on the 5th of April, 1887, and it was ready for use in the spring of 1894. The design was made by Mr. E. E. Myers, of Detroit, Mich., and the structure cost in the neighborhood of \$1,500,000. The stone is the celebrated James river granite, of which there are almost inexhaustible quarries all around this city. The work of construction was done under City Engineer W. E. Cutshaw.

From the City Hall tower, reached by elevator, is a grand view of the city and surrounding country.

Confederate Landmarks Identified.—[These skirt the Capitol Square, and are placed here in proper sequence for visiting.] The Confederate Post-Office Department was in Goddin Hall, a stuccoed edifice southeast corner Eleventh and Bank streets, about one hundred yards from the Capitol portico. The building was destroyed by the great fire of the evacuation. The present one covers the exact site, and is in nearly the same style of the old one. Fifty yards up Bank street is the Custom-House and Post-Office (recently remodelled), one of the few buildings on either side of Main street between Eighth and Thirteenth left standing by the evacuation fire. The office of President Davis was on the third floor, second room to the left entering from the Bank-street door, now occupied by Mr. M. F. Pleasants, clerk of the United States Circuit Court. The rooms on the Bank-street floor were occupied by various offices of government, and the Main-street floor (previous to and since the war the City Post-Office) by the Confederate Treasury.


On the west side of Ninth street, where Bank street terminates, was the Mechanics' Institute, used for the Confederate War and Navy Departments. It was burned by the evacuation fire. Going up Ninth street northwardly a square and a half, and *St. Paul's church* (Episcopal) is reached. Its spire is remarkable for grace and symmetry. Sunday, April 2, 1865, President Davis was at worship in this church when notified by telegram from General Lee that the city must be evacuated. The hotel building (now St. Claire) opposite St. Paul's was used by the Second Auditor's office of the Treasury Department. The Provost Marshal's office was in a large framed house (the "Winder Building"), erected for the purpose, on the west side of Tenth street between Broad and Capitol, to the north of the Washington statue.

Valentine's Studios.—The studios and gallery of E. V. Valentine, sculptor (open to visitors), are at 809 east Leigh street. Here may be seen, in addition to the original plaster of the "Lee Recumbent Figure," the marble of which is in the Mausoleum annex to Washington and Lee University chapel, Lexington, replicas of the sculptor's "Woman of Samaria," "The Penitent Thief," "Judas," &c., and busts of various Confederate celebrities; also, studies by his master, Kiss, including the original full-size head and the miniature plaster group of the Amazon; also, his "Andromache and Astyanix," in marble. This last is a Homeric group, illustrating the sadness and forebodings of Andromache immediately after parting with Hector, and is Valentine's greatest and best effort in ideal art.

III.

Eastern Part of the City.

[Route for carriage drive of two hours.]

N making a tour of the city start from the Capitol. The usual plan is to visit first the eastern or old portion of the city, and then the western or new part. *The Jeff. Davis Mansion*, corner Clay and Twelfth streets, as the former "White House of the Confederacy," is popularly called, is only four or five squares from the Capitol. It is three stories high, of brick, painted. Here, for nearly four years, Mr. Davis and family resided; here he held his most important councils with General R. E. Lee; and here his little son Joseph met his death by a fall from the porch. The house is now being converted into a Confederate Museum and Library. When the Capitol of the Confederacy was removed from Montgomery to Richmond, this house was purchased by the city and tendered as a present to Mr. Davis. As such he declined to receive it, but he consented to occupy it for his term, leaving the title in the city. After the occupation of Richmond by the Union forces in 1865, till the restoration of civil government in 1870, the building was occupied in whole or in part as a residence or headquarters by the Military Commanders of this district, viz.: Generals Godfrey Weitzel, E. O. C. Ord, H. W. Halleck, A. H. Terry, John M. Schofield, George Stoneman, Alexander S. Webb, and E. R. S. Canby.

In the rear of the Davis mansion is the Central school building; which school had its quarters in the Davis mansion from 1871 to 1894.

Diagonally across the street from the Davis mansion is the *University College of Medicine*, at the head of which is Dr. Hunter McGuire, who was the medical director of Stonewall Jackson's army corps. ✕

The handsome building on the brink of the hill, about one hundred yards north of the Davis house, is the Colored Normal School.



“THE WHITE HOUSE OF THE CONFEDERACY.”

[Now Davis Museum and Library.]

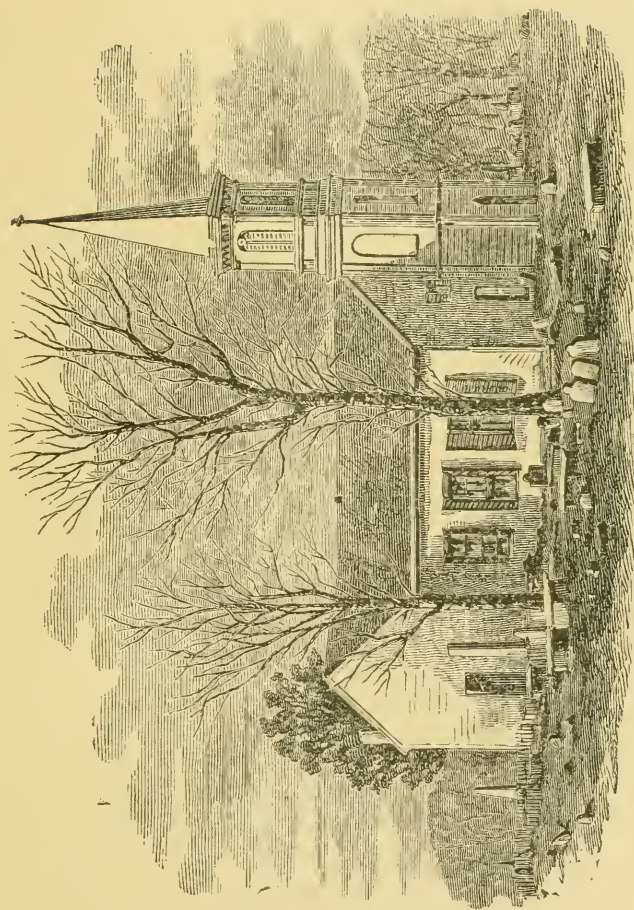
Down Broad Street.—Returning to Broad, by way of Twelfth street, we soon come to the *Monumental Church* (Episcopal), which marks the spot where stood the Rich- ✕

mond Theatre, destroyed by fire December 26, 1811 (while "The Bleeding Nun" was being played), burning to death Governor G. W. Smith and fifty-nine others. The crypt in the portico contains the names and ashes of the victims. Immediately in the rear of this church, facing College street, is the *Medical College of Virginia*, a handsome building in the Egyptian style of architecture. The "Retreat for the Sick" is west of the College, and fronts on Twelfth street. The brick church, seen after the Monumental is passed, is the "*First African*," the oldest colored church organization in the city, and one of the very largest in point of membership in the land. Half a mile onward, and on the hill beyond the valley, *St. John's Church* is reached. The grading of the streets has left the church and graveyard surrounding it high up above the sidewalks, from which they are approached by flights of stone steps. The building was erected in 1740, and though it has been from time to time altered and improved, it is substantially the same which in 1775 echoed the speech of Patrick Henry to the Virginia Convention sounding the key-note of the Revolution, "*Give me liberty, or give me death.*" The oldest tomb-stone, that of Rev. Robert Rose, is of date 1751. Services (Episcopal) are regularly held in St. John's.

Leaving the church, in five minutes we are at Libby Hill or *Marshall Park*.

The monument standing here is nearly 100 feet high and was erected at a cost of about \$35,000, and was unveiled with imposing ceremonies May 30, 1894. The column is a reduced reproduction of Pompey's Pillar, which stands near Alexandria, Egypt, and the bronze figure is the design of W. L. Sheppard and Caspar Buberl.

From this point the view of the city and country-side is charming. On the left is Chimborazo Park, where stood the largest Confederate hospital, occupying barracks-like buildings, which covered acres and acres of ground. There



OLD ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

[From a view taken at the close of the war of 1861-'65.]

scores of thousands of soldiers were treated, and many died from wounds or diseases. The buildings, or many of them, stood until a few years ago, when they were cleared away so that the property might be used for park purposes. Looking down the river on the Richmond shore, we see the Richmond Cedar Works, the extensive plant of the Richmond Chemical Works, and further on, the wharves of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.

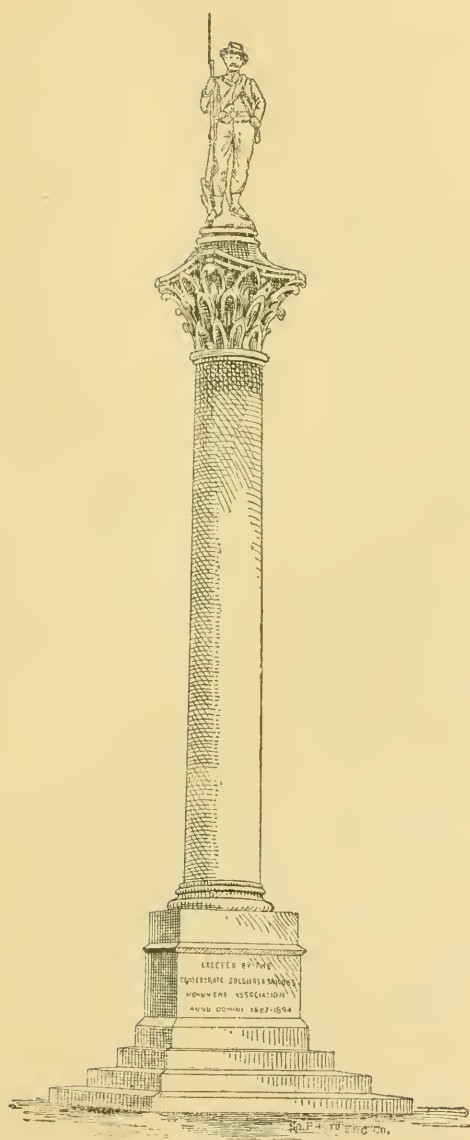
While there are many other good views here, this one from Libby Hill is not to be duplicated—it has peculiar charms of its own. Well may we here quote the language of the poet describing Richmond on the Thames, after which, because of resemblance of situation, Richmond on the James was named.

“What a goodly prospect spreads around
Of hills and dales, and woods and lawns and spires,
And glittering towns and gilded streams.”

If the visitor desire, he can conveniently extend his drive from Libby Hill to *Oakwood Cemetery*, where 16,000 Confederates are sleeping, and a monument rising midst their graves tells their story.

In this cemetery the Union Colonel, Ulric Dahlgren (son of Admiral Dahlgren), who was killed in one of the “raids around Richmond,” was interred. His father having made application to President Davis for the return of the body under flag of truce, men were sent to open the grave, secure and deliver up the body. It was found by them, however, that the grave (on the eastern slope of the cemetery) had been rifled. Some Richmond Unionists had come in the night and stolen the body away. They carried it to the country, again buried it, and after the war delivered it to Admiral Dahlgren.

Next the visitor should go to the *Libby Prison site*, Cary and Twentieth streets, upon which has recently been built the works of the Crystal Ice Company. Here, about 1850,

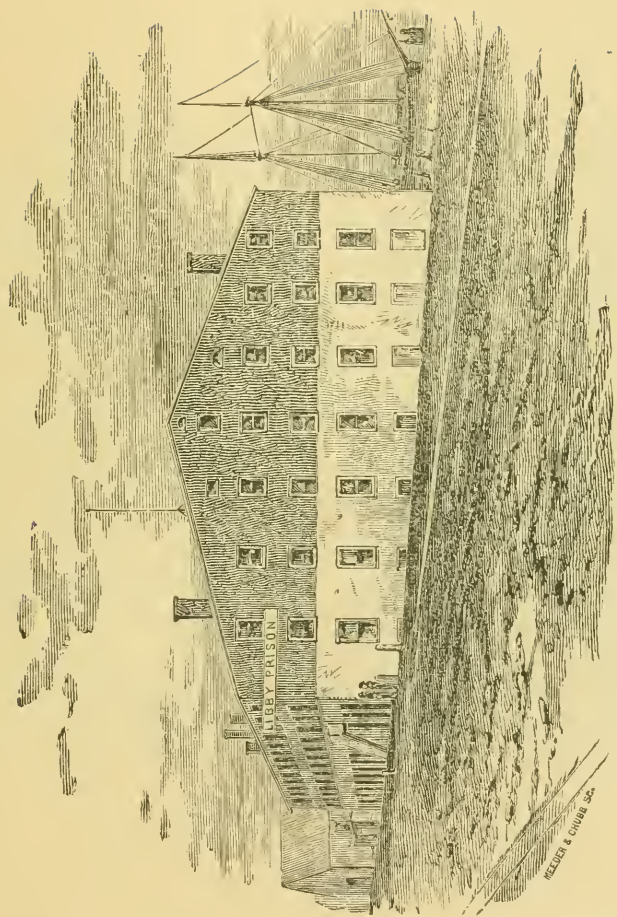


SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT.

was erected a building which afterwards obtained world-wide celebrity. It was constructed for storage purposes and was long occupied by Libby & Co., ship chandlers. It was a large, square, plain brick structure, and after the war began the Confederates secured it as a prison. It was used mostly to confine commissioned officers and for the reception and registration of privates destined for Andersonville, Salisbury, and Belle Isle. In this way some 40,000 or 50,000 prisoners probably crossed its threshold. The office of the commandant was at the northwest corner. From this prison, in February, 1864, one hundred and nine prisoners, led by Colonel Streight, managed to escape. They got into the basement and tunnelled under the east wall into the premises adjoining, used for stable and storage purposes. More than half of them were recaptured. The building was used by the Southern Fertilizing company as a manufactory when, in February, 1888, it was purchased by a Chicago syndicate, and in 1889 it was taken down, brick by brick, loaded on cars, and removed to Chicago, where it has been re-erected, and is now known as the Libby Prison War Museum.

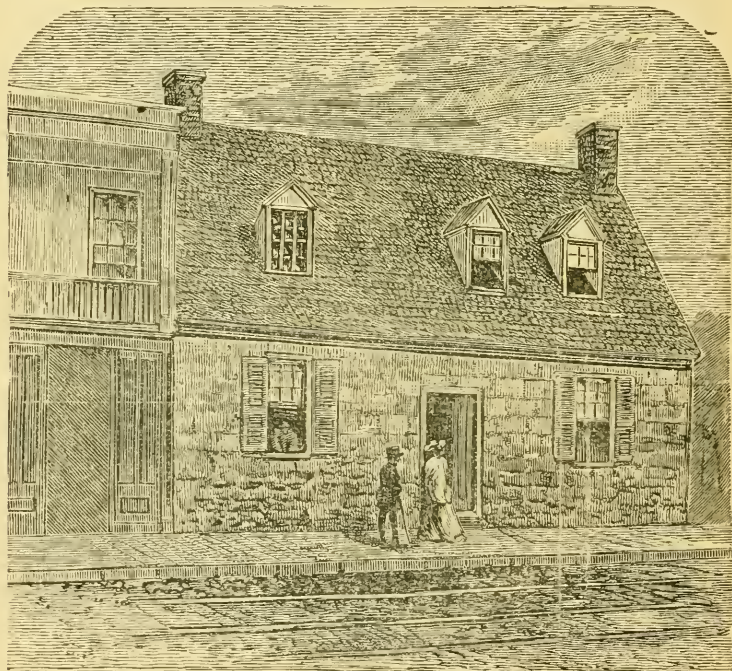
A few minutes drive from the Libby and we are at the *Old Stone House*, Main street between Nineteenth and Twentieth. This is without question the oldest building now standing in Richmond. It is supposed to have been erected by one Jacob Ege, and tradition associates with it the names of Washington, Lafayette, Jefferson, Monroe, and other celebrities. Whatever may be its history, its antiquity is unquestionable, and it has been visited by thousands of strangers from all quarters of the globe.

Driving up Main street to the Post-Office (which pretty well completes the circuit of the eastern section of the city), from Fourteenth street up only a few houses can be found which withstood the fire of the evacuation. The Post-Office is one of these; everything immediately around



LIBBY PRISON FROM A VIEW TAKEN IN 1865.
[In 1889 the building was removed from Richmond to Chicago.]

it was burnt. All the handsome buildings now to be seen were erected since the war, when the people not only recommenced life with no money and few friends, but with smouldering ruins marking the squares where had been their costliest bridges, depots, warehouses, factories, and stores.



THE "OLD STONE HOUSE."

[The most venerable building in Richmond.]

IV

Western Portion of the City.

[Route for two or three hours' drive.]

SUPPOSING that the visitor leave the Post-Office, on his drive to the western or new portion of the city, and that the route be up Main street, he will in two squares' distant pass the imposing building of the Chamber of Commerce, and, at the further corner, the Pace Block, in which the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company have their offices.

During the war the Spotswood Hotel stood on the lot where the Pace building now is, and it was headquarters for all celebrities visiting here. It escaped the fire of the evacuation, but was burned December 25, 1870, when eight persons lost their lives in it.

The next point on our visiting list is the cigarette works of *Allen & Ginter*, now known as the Allen & Ginter branch of the American Tobacco Company, at the southwest corner of Cary and Seventh streets. President Hayes' party, in 1879, and the Marquis of Lorne's, in 1882, found great delight in visiting the factory—as well to hear the girls singing at their work as to see the cigarettes turned out by their nimble fingers. The labor is all white. The house has a world-wide reputation. Its cigarettes and other products are sold in every part of the globe, and crowned heads and princes and the greatest as well as the humblest of earth are “puffing” their goods.

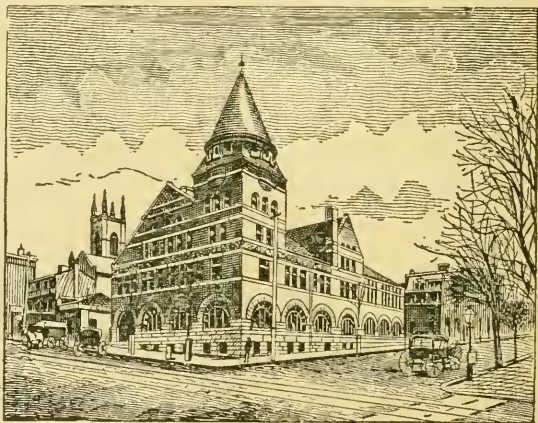
Diagonally across the street from Allen & Ginter's is a famous plug tobacco factory—that of *P. H. Mayo & Bro.*,

incorporated, which has an imposing front of about two hundred feet on Seventh street, between Main and Cary, is four to five stories high, forming a hollow square, and is one of the most completely equipped establishments in the country.

At the southeast corner of Cary and Sixth streets are the unique and extensive works of Mann S. Valentine, originator and manufacturer of Valentine's Meat Juice, which has a world-wide reputation and sale.

Back to Main street, and at Sixth, we pass the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, which is one of the practical results of the Moody meetings held here in 1885.

The great evangelist, by his personal efforts here, raised a great



part of the money, and the corner-stone was laid in 1885.

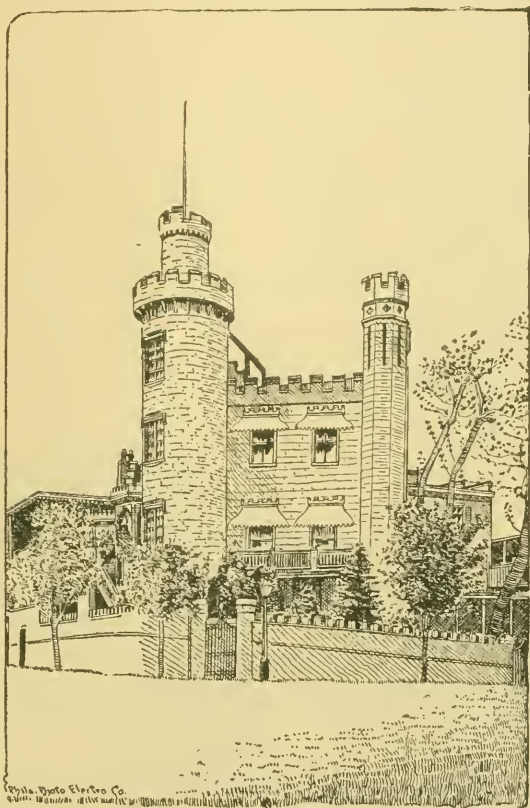
The building contains a fine lecture hall, library, gymnasium, parlors, school rooms, &c.

At the intersection of Main and Fifth streets we pass the vacant lot on which formerly stood the *Allan House*.

In the *Allan House* many years ago lived Mr. John Allan, who adopted and educated the poet, Edgar Allan Poe. In this house, in 1881, was held a great ball in honor of the Lafayette and Von Steuben families, and other representatives of France and Germany, who came here from the dedication of the Yorktown Battle Monument.

The next cross-street (Fourth) leads from Main to *Gamble's Hill Park*, which is noted for the view it offers of the river above and below tide, and scenes of busy life.

The Park is skirted by handsome residences, of which "Pratt's Castle," is one of the most prominent and unique.



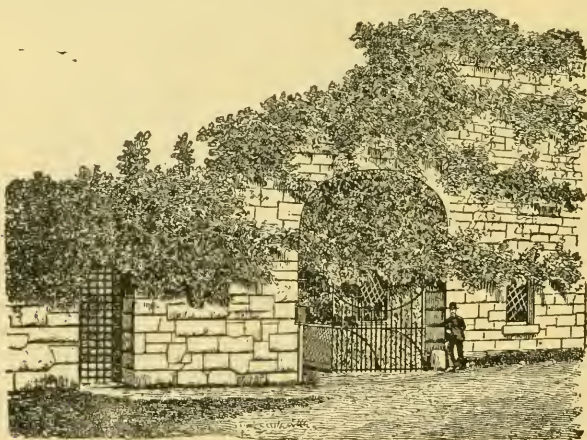
PRATT'S CASTLE, GAMBLE'S HILL.

Between the canal and the river is the *Tredegar*, one of largest manufacturing establishments in the country. During the war it largely supplied the Confederacy with cannon and shot and shell. Belle Isle is also in full view. For

some time during the war a prison camp was here. The prisoners were quartered in tents on the lowland. The *Old Dominion Iron and Nail Works Company*, of which Mr. Arthur B. Clarke is president, occupy the island for their purposes. The State *Penitentiary* is to the right of Gamble's Hill; its high walls at once indicate that it is a prison. It went into operation March 29, 1809, and has suffered from fire on several occasions. At the evacuation, April 3, 1865, the guard (a company of State "regulars") having been withdrawn from the city with the Confederate troops, the prisoners broke out, and a mob of ruffians broke in for purposes of robbery, and the buildings were fired and several of them destroyed.

When Aaron Burr was here on trial for treason before Chief-Justice Marshall, he was confined in the penitentiary in one of the rooms then set apart for the Superintendent's use, but now devoted to other purposes.

Hollywood and Beyond.—From Gamble's Hill to Holly-



HOLLYWOOD GATE.

wood Cemetery is a ten-minutes' drive, and it is a beautiful spot to visit. The entrance is through a "ruined" portal, the granite of which is nearly covered by vines.

A massive pyramid of undressed James river granite, ninety feet high, stands as a monument to the twelve thousand Confederate dead buried around it.

On President's Hill, overlooking the river, are buried Presidents Monroe and Tyler. The grave of the latter has as yet no stone to mark it. It is within twenty steps of Monroe's, and within a few feet of the marble figure of the Virgin Mary over his (Mr. Tyler's) daughter's resting-place. A tomb of iron and granite covers Monroe, who died in New York in 1831, and was disinterred and removed to Richmond in 1858. John Randolph of Roanoke is also buried in this cemetery. His grave, at the west end of Roanoke avenue, is covered by an enduring tablet of granite.

The *grave of the Hon. Jefferson Davis* is near by. By his side two of his children are buried—one of whom ("little Joe") was accidentally killed at the President's residence in Richmond during the war. Mr. Davis' grave has no monument over it, but preparations are being made to mark it suitably; also to erect to Mr. Davis' memory an imposing monument at the Soldiers' Home, or at some other suitable place in or near the city. Mr. Davis died in New Orleans December 6, 1889, and his body was brought here and reinterred in May, 1893.

Here in this cemetery also lie Major-General George E. Pickett, who led the charge of the Virginia Division at Gettysburg; William Smith, Major-General in the Confederate army and twice Governor of Virginia; General J. E. B. Stuart, the famous cavalryman; Commodore M. F. Maury, "the pathfinder of the seas"; Henry A. Wise, celebrated as Governor and General; Hon. James A. Seddon, Confederate Secretary of War; Thomas Ritchie, founder of the "Enquirer" and "Father of the Democratic Party"; John R. Thompson, the Poet; Generals John R. Cooke, W. H. Stevens, and John Pegram; John M. Daniel, the aggressive editor of the "Examiner" during the war;

Caroline Richings-Bernard, the famous opera singer, and hundreds of others who were well known in the State. The grounds altogether contain eighty-seven acres.

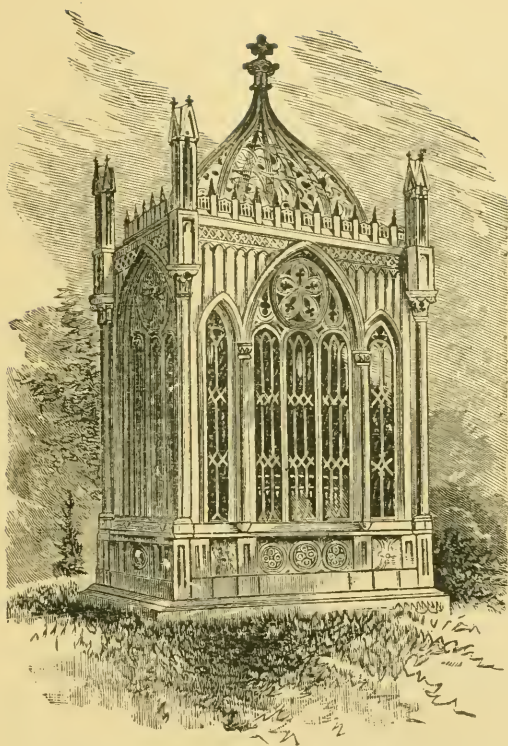
The view from Hollywood of Richmond and Manchester, the winding of the river below the cities, and of the Falls of the James is excellent. In front (south) of Hollywood, down on the river bank, are the lower City Water Works. A dam half way across the river supplies the motive power and feeds the pumps. Returning to the cemetery you can pass out of the western gate and drive to the *Marshall* (old) *Reservoir*, which is surrounded by pretty beds of flowers and shrubbery.

The grounds of this reservoir have a tragic interest, as on the night of the 13th of March, 1885, Thomas J. Cluverius, a young lawyer of King and Queen county, led his cousin, Fannie Lillian Madison (whom he had basely betrayed), into them by an opening in the fence nearest Hollywood, and having knocked her insensible, threw her body in the water, where it was found next morning. He was arrested on the 18th; tried in May, convicted, and on January 14, 1887, was hanged in Richmond jail. Miss Madison, who was a native of King William, and resident of Bath county when brought here and murdered, is buried at Oakwood.

West of Hollywood is River View Cemetery (city property) and Mount Calvary (Catholic), both recently laid out. The latter particularly is destined to be a beautiful spot.

The *New Reservoir Park* is half a mile still farther westward. The fields between the two were once almost covered by the great Confederate hospitals Winder and Jackson.

The collection of houses to the left constitute "Harviatown." It consists in considerable part of the buildings erected soon after the war by the United States Government as quarters for troops. The place was then called Camp Grant. The large brick building is the Male Orphan Asylum, Mrs. J. R. Gill, superintendent.



TOMB OF MONROE IN HOLLYWOOD.

The New Reservoir is on an elevated plateau, and is surrounded by a park of 300 acres. This reservoir covers $11\frac{3}{4}$ acres—that is, it is the size of the Capitol Square—and has a capacity of 40,000,000 gallons.

The New Pump-House, half a mile southwest of the reservoir, at the Three-Mile Locks, is the main means of supplying the city with water. The power comes down the canal from the river six miles above this point.

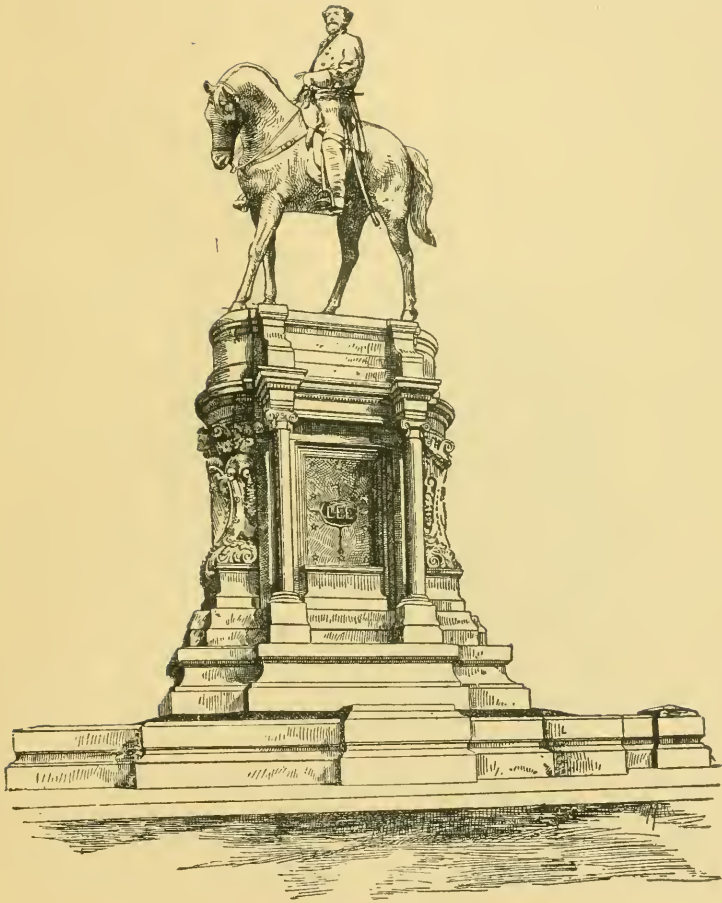
The *New Reservoir*, with its drives, walks, lake and boats, its great avenues lined with shade-trees, its pavilions for pic-nic parties, and beautiful pumps (water and steam power), is one of the great attractions of the city.

Passing out of the Reservoir grounds by the Boulevard, you come to the *Lee Camp Soldiers' Home*—a large building and collection of pretty cottages set in the midst of a grove of oaks. This home for the war-worn warriors of the Confederate States was bought and paid for by private subscriptions, and is now maintained by appropriations from the State, from the city, and gifts of private persons.

From the Soldiers' Home, looking northward, you see the *Exposition Buildings*, erected on the Fair Grounds in 1888 at a cost of \$70,000. Beyond it, on the Brook road, are several of the finest country houses in Virginia, chief among which are those of Mr. Joseph Bryan, Major Lewis Ginter, and Dr. Hunter McGuire. The roads, avenues, and groves in that immediate neighborhood are very lovely. At the intersection of two of these avenues is the monument to Lieut.-Gen. A. P. Hill, C. S. A., who was killed on the eve of the evacuation of Petersburg. The statue was unveiled May 30, 1892.

During the war of 1861–5 the Fair Grounds were known as Camp Lee, and thousands of troops encamped there.

The usual route from the Soldiers' Home to the city is down Grove road, a charming avenue lined with handsome cottages set in the midst of lawns, flowers, and shade-trees.



THE LEE MONUMENT.

At Vine street you come into full view of the *Lee Monument*, and a drive of two or three hundred yards brings you to it—in the centre of Lee Circle—which is at the west end of Franklin street. Here fifty-eight acres of land have been laid off into lots, and will in a few years be occupied by fashionable residences.

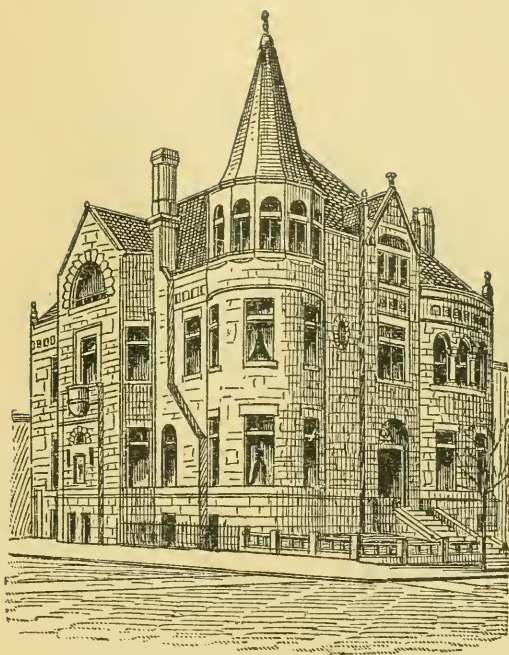
Lee Circle is a piece of ground 200 feet in diameter, where Monument avenue and Allen avenue (each 140 feet wide) intersect. The site was given to the monument association by Major Otway S. Allen and his sisters—Mrs. Roger B. Gregory and Mrs. N. M. Wilson. The corner-stone of the monument was laid October 27, 1887, and the statue was unveiled May 29, 1890: Mercie and Pujot (both of Paris) were the sculptor and architect, respectively. The total cost was about \$75,000.

The dedication of the monument on the 29th May, 1890, was the occasion of the greatest reunion of Confederate soldiers ever known.

Coming into the city, down Franklin street, you pass Richmond College, a building of great size, standing in the centre of several acres of land, with numerous residences for its professors gathered about it.

A square or two onward, and looking towards Broad street, you have a glimpse of the handsome freight houses of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company.

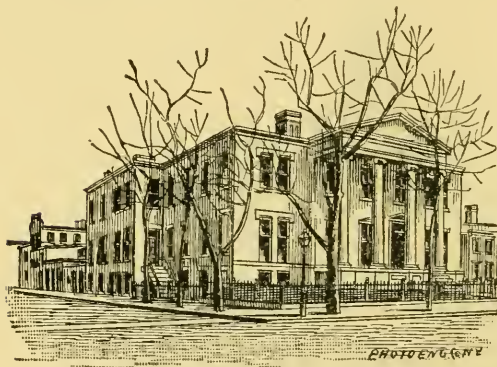
On the right you pass Monroe Park (the old Fair Grounds), the centre of the fashionable West End. Here were camped in the early spring of 1861 the First regiment of South Carolina troops, the first troops brought here from the South.



MR. A. T. HARRIS' RESIDENCE,
Facing Monroe Park.

Later the grounds were used for hospital purposes, and one-story buildings covered them. A few years after the war they were devoted to park purposes. The monument in the park is to Gen. Williams C. Wickham, and the figure is the work of the sculptor Valentine.

At the southwest corner of Franklin and Monroe streets is the Commonwealth Club, a very handsome building of red brick and brownstone.

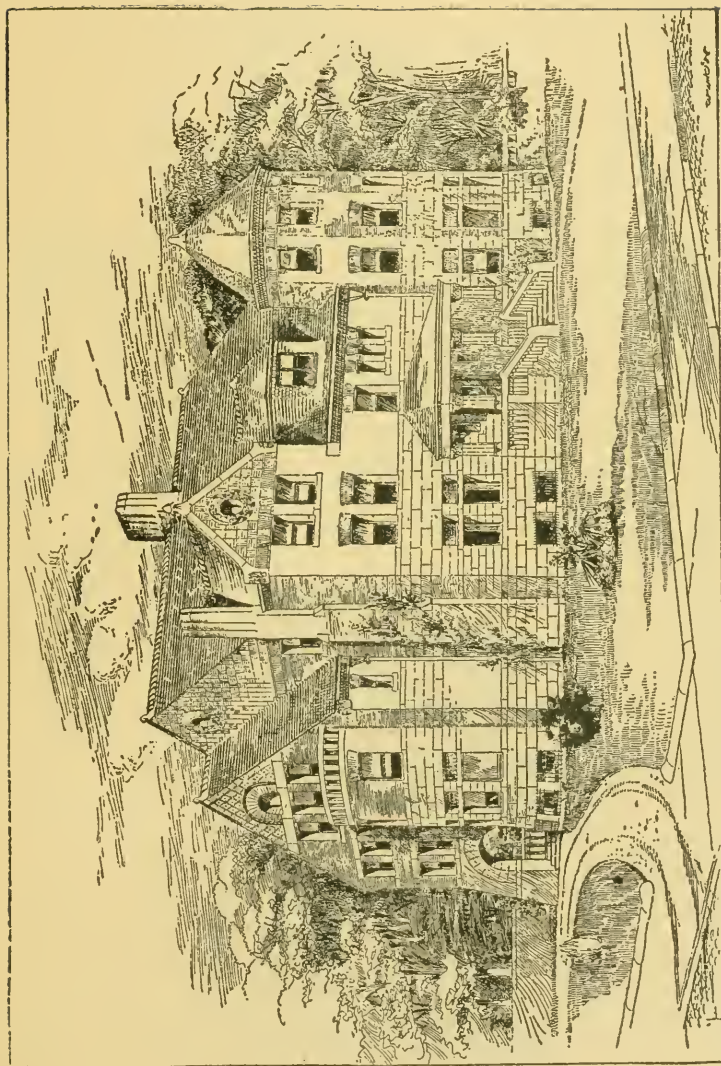


RESIDENCE OF MR. P. H. MAYO.

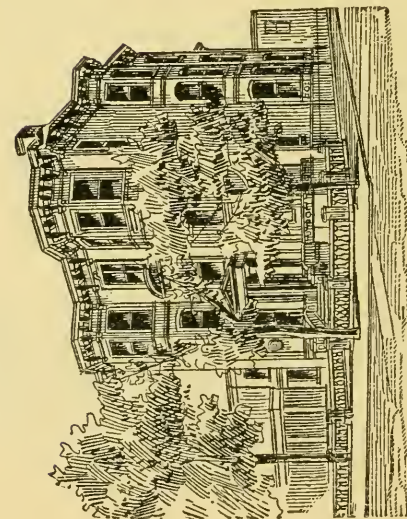
At the southeast corner of Franklin and Jefferson streets "The (hotel) Jefferson" is being erected on the site of the residence and gardens of the late Gen. Joseph R. Anderson. It is of cream-colored brick, and is to be one of the finest structures of its kind in this country. Major Lewis Ginter and Mr. John Pope are at the head of the company which is building the hotel.

Now onward to the Capitol Square, whether you follow Franklin or Grace street, you are in the midst of elegant residences. At the southeast corner of Grace and Sixth streets is the famous old Westmoreland Club.

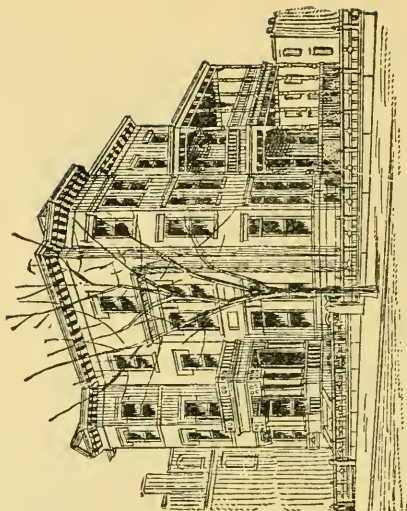
Grace street (the street between Franklin and Broad) is so called from the great number of churches with which it is lined.



RESIDENCE OF MAJ. LEWIS GINTER, S. W. CORNER FRANKLIN AND SHAFER STREETS.




RESIDENCE OF MR. JAMES B. PACE.



RESIDENCE OF MR. FRED. R. SCOTT.

V.

Other Points of Interest.

HILE it was not practicable to include in the foregoing drives the following places, nevertheless it should be understood that they are quite as worthy of visits as most others heretofore referred to, viz.: Shockoe Hill Cemetery, Jewish Cemetery, and City Almshouse, north end of Fourth street.

In the first, Chief-Justice John Marshall, John Hampden Pleasants, and many others of distinction are buried: in the second, there is a unique enclosure as of stacked muskets around the soldiers' section, and the Almshouse is one of the handsomest city buildings we have.

Standing on the hill at the end of Fifth street (near the Jewish Cemetery) you see in the valley before you the Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works.

The viaduct and street railway lead to Chestnut Hill.

To your left Barton Heights are in view, and to your right, in the valley, the round-house and workshops of the Chesapeake and Ohio Company.

Next should be visited the solid, squarely-built old house which was once the residence of Chief-Justice Marshall, and late the residence of ex-Governor Henry A. Wise, northwest corner of Ninth and Marshall streets. }

The Richmond *National Cemetery* (to which a government road leads from Chimborazo Park), where thousands of Union soldiers are buried, is on the Williamsburg road, two miles from the city. The grounds are always well kept. It is but a short drive from this point to Fair Oaks (Seven Pines) battle-field.

A visit to the *Tobacco Exchange*, Shockoe Slip, about noon will prove of interest. Most of the great warehouses for the inspection, sampling, and storing of leaf tobacco are in the neighborhood of the Exchange. Richmond is one of the foremost of the great tobacco markets, and "Virginia leaf" is renowned the world over, whether used in cigarettes, smoking or plug tobacco.

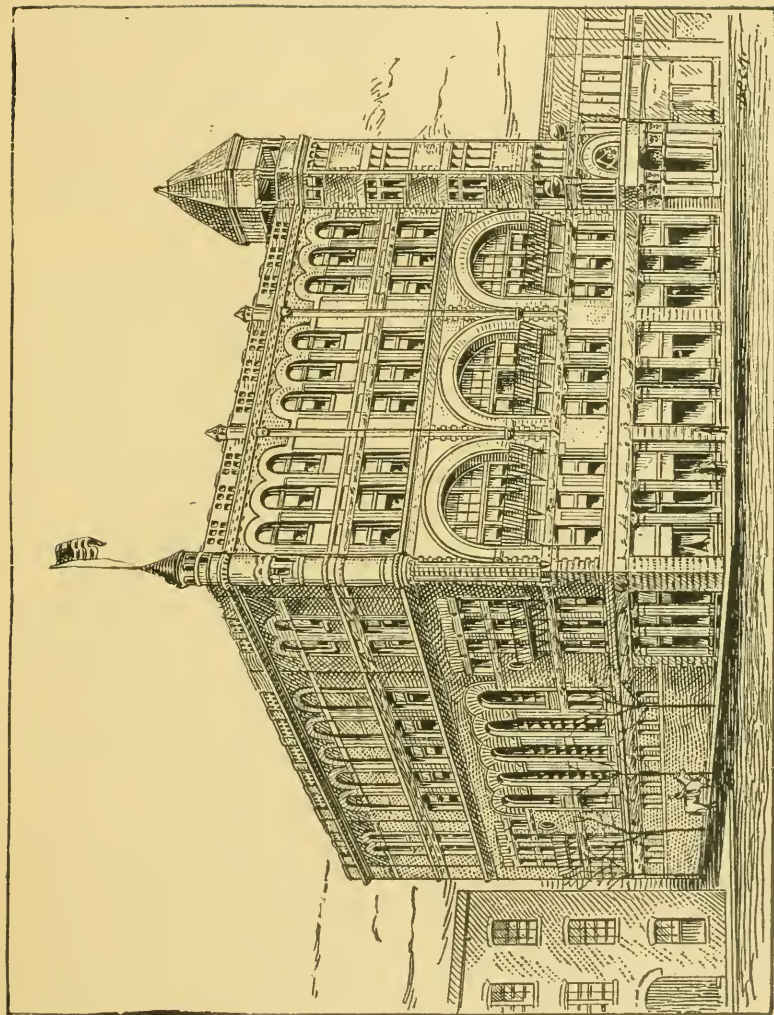
The Masons' Hall, on Franklin street between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, is the oldest building in this country erected for Masonic purposes. The corner-stone was laid in October, 1785. and it is believed that the first meeting in it was that of the Grand Lodge, in 1796. The Masons have a beautiful temple at the southwest corner of Broad and Adams streets.

The Richmond House, on Governor street, opposite the Governor's Mansion, used during the war as one of the bureau buildings of the Confederate Government, is now *St. Luke's Home*—Dr. Hunter McGuire's private hospital.

Literature, Art, Miscellanies.—The Virginia Historical Society has a valuable library, with many rare MSS., portraits of distinguished Virginians, &c., in their building, No. 707 east Franklin street, which was occupied during the war by the family of Gen. R. E. Lee.

The Mozart Association give musical entertainments at the Academy. A large and prosperous German Society own Sænger Halle, and have frequent reunions and musical entertainments there. The Richmond Theatre and the Mozart Academy of Music are the largest and best places of amusement in the city. The Young Men's Christian Association have a library and reading-room—the latter free to the public. The State has a law library at the Supreme Court-room, and a general library of 40,000 volumes at the Capitol.

Manchester.—Though our work is about Richmond, it would be incomplete without mention of Manchester, our



MASONIC TEMPLE.

sister city just across the James. It is an ancient settlement, yet in its activity and progress quite youthful. Its population is about 12,000, and the people are largely engaged in manufactures. The water-power is of great value, though but partially employed. Here are large flour, cotton, paper, tobacco, wooden-ware, sumac, and brick manufactories. The large and important railroad shops of the Danville and Petersburg railroad companies are located here.

Petersburg.—This city (population 25,000), so often mentioned in the bulletins of the late war, is only about twenty-two miles south of Richmond, and may be reached by four or five trains a day on the Richmond and Petersburg railroad. The "Crater" battle-field and the old Blandford Church are only two among a great many inducements to visit the city. The people are noted for their hospitality to strangers.

Down the River.—The James river from Richmond to Newport News—its mouth—abounds in historic localities. Excursions from Richmond down to Dutch Gap (fifteen miles) are frequent, and in that little distance the following can be seen: Powhatan, seat of the Indian King Powhatan; Warwick—now marked by a solitary chimney—a town burned by Benedict Arnold during the Revolution; piles where the Confederates had their pontoon bridges; Drewry's Bluff, or Fort Darling, where the Union fleet was repulsed in May, 1862, and near which a desperate battle was fought two years later: Fort Harrison, carried by assault of the Union troops September, 1864, and Dutch Gap Canal, begun by Gen. Benjamin F. Butler in 1864 and finished by the United States Government and the city of Richmond since the war. It is five hundred feet long and two hundred feet wide, and shortens the distance between Richmond and the sea over five miles.

On "the island" or "cut-off" is the site of Henricopolis,

a city laid off and fortified two hundred and fifty years ago, but soon abandoned.

Two miles below Dutch Gap is Varina, in the early days of Virginia history the residence of Pocahontas and her English husband Rolfe; late the county-seat of Henrico, and burnt by Arnold in 1781, and in the recent war the neutral ground for exchange of prisoners.

Praise of Richmond.

"It is the merriest place and the most picturesque I have seen in America."—*W. M. Thackeray, in a letter home, March 3, 1853.*

"This city hath a pleasant seat. It is high: the James river runs below it, and when I went out an hour ago nothing was heard but the roar of the falls."—*Daniel Webster, in a letter to a friend, April 29, 1847.*

"I have been treated with kindness in every part of the United States where I have resided. But it was in Richmond, where I spent most of the winters between 1783 and 1789, that I was received with that old proverbial Virginia hospitality to which I know no parallel anywhere within the circle of my travels."—*Albert Gallatin, in 1848.*

"The town (Richmond) is delightfully situated on eight hills, overhanging James river, a sparkling stream, studded here and there with bright islands, or brawling over broken rocks."—*Charles Dickens, in American Notes.*

"I never met with such an assemblage of striking and interesting objects as here. The town dispersed over hills of various shapes: the river descending from west to east, and obstructed by a multitude of small islands, clumps of trees, and myriads of rocks—the same river, at the lower end of the town, bending at right angles to the south and winding many miles in that direction, its polished surface caught here and there by the eye, but more frequently covered from the view by trees, among which white sails exhibit a curious and interesting spectacle; then again, on

the opposite side, Manchester, built on a hill which, sloping quickly to the river, opens the whole town to view, interspersed with flourishing poplars, and surrounded to a great distance by green plains and stately woods—all these objects falling at once under the eye, constitute by far the most finely varied and most animated landscape I have ever seen."—*William Wirt*.

Confederate Directory.



THE following, taken from an almanac of 1865, shows where the chief offices of the Confederacy were :

The Treasury Building* (formerly and now known as the Custom House) fronts on Main and Bank streets, midway between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

The President's Office is on the third floor of this building, first stairs to the right of Bank street entrance.

The office of the Secretary of the Treasury is on second floor, in front part—same entrance.

The Register's Office is on same floor, right hand side of Bank street entrance.

The Treasurer's Office is on first floor—entrance from Main street, opposite Farmers' Bank.

The First Auditor's Office is in the Clifton House, in rear of the Ballard House.

The Second Auditor's Office is in the building formerly occupied as Monumental Hotel, corner of Grace and Ninth streets (now St. Claire Hotel).

The Third Auditor's Office is in the Post-Office Department, second floor (building burned and rebuilt; now Goddin Hall).

The Comptroller's Office is at the corner of Main and Sixth streets (Arlington House).

The City Post-Office is under Spotswood Hotel, Main street (where Pace Block now is).

The Medical Purveyor's Office is on Pearl or Fourteenth street, between Main and Cary.

* The building has been remodeled and enlarged since the war, yet these general directions hold good.

The Department of State is on the third floor of the Treasury Building (Custom House)—ascend by stairs nearest Main street.

The War Department Building (formerly known as Mechanics' Institute) is on Ninth street, between Main and Franklin streets. (It was burnt at the Evacuation—was at the west end of Bank street.)

The Secretary of War and Adjutant- and Inspector-General are on the first floor of the building. (See the signs.)

The Post-Office Department is in the stuccoed building (Goddin Hall), corner Bank and Eleventh streets.

The Navy Department and Surgeon-General's Office are in War Department Building, second story, right-hand side.

The Ordinance Bureau and Attorney-General's Office are on same floor, right-hand side.

The Commissary General's Office is on the south side Main street, between Ninth and Tenth. (Burnt at Evacuation.)

The Quartermaster-General's Office is at corner of Bank and Tenth streets.

The Transportation Office is at the corner of Broad and Ninth streets ("Valentine House").

The Army Intelligence Office is over Bank of Virginia, Main street. (Stearn's Block is on the site.)

General Gardner's Office is in the frame building, at the corner of Capitol and Tenth streets.

The Provost Marshal's Office and Passport Office in same building, corner *Broad* and Tenth streets.

The Medical Director's Office is also in the same building.

Lieutenant-General Ewell's Office (commanding "Department of Richmond"), on Franklin street, between Sixth and Seventh.

General Kemper's Office (commanding Virginia Reserves) is in Female Institute building, on Tenth, north of Marshall street.

The War Tax Bureau is in the Richmond House (now St. Luke's Home—Dr. Hunter McGuire's hospital), Governor street.

Persons are notified not to enter any of the offices without addressing the messengers.

Positively no persons, on or without business, received in the offices after 3 o'clock, P. M.

Volunteers wished to be transported to their companies can do so by calling at the Quartermaster's Department in the Blues' Hall, on Bank street, between Ninth and Tenth streets (where R. and D. R. R. Offices now are).

The Government Offices open at 9 A. M., and close at 3 P. M.

The Battle-Fields.



YORKTOWN and Norfolk having been evacuated, the first real conflict-at-arms before Richmond was on the 15th of May, 1862, when the Union fleet, consisting of the Monitor, Galena, Aroostook, Naugatuck, Port Royal, and others, attacked the Confederate batteries at Drewry's Bluff (Fort Darling), and after a brief but spirited contest was compelled to retire with the loss of a considerable number of killed and wounded, and several crippled vessels.

The bluff is on the south side of James river, seven and a half miles south of the city, and is reached by steamer, or by vehicles by way of the Richmond and Petersburg turnpike. It was one of the strongest positions on the lines before Richmond, and defied to the very last all assaults by land and water. Many of the earthworks are still standing, partially veiled by trees. From this point there is an extended view of the river, up and down, of Chaffin's Bluff, on the opposite side, which was also a Confederate stronghold, and of a portion of the battle-ground of May, 1864, when General Butler tried to flank the bluff and was met and forced back by Beauregard. In the river near here the Confederate iron-clads were blown up upon the evacuation of Richmond. Remains of the military bridges which were built across the James by the Confederates are to be seen at low tide. From the deck of a New York or James river steamer excellent views may be had.

Seven Pines, or Fair Oaks.—[Reached by the Seven Pines railroad; depot at Twenty-ninth and P streets.]—On the 31st of May, 1862, the Confederates, under Gen. Joseph E.

Johnston, attacked the left wing of General McClellan's army, which had crossed the Chickahominy in its advance upon Richmond. A heavy rain had fallen and transformed this usually insignificant stream into a broad river. The Confederates took advantage of the division of the Union forces and fell upon them with violence, and on that day and the next the great but indecisive battle of Seven Pines, or Fair Oaks, was fought. On the first day Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was wounded, and two days later Gen. R. E. Lee succeeded to the command of the army.

The two armies in the contest lost, together, about ten thousand men. The battle-field extended from Fair Oaks Station, on the Richmond and York River railroad, to a locality on the Richmond and Williamsburg stage road which for one hundred and fifty years has been known as Seven Pines.

The line of earthworks of the Federal forces is still plainly visible, having been but little disturbed by man or the action of time, and one Federal redoubt is particularly noticeable and interesting, the position of each gun being plainly marked by the ruts, or wheel tracks, caused by the rebound from the discharge of the guns—the earth at the time being soft from much rain.

The railroad traverses a beautiful country, and passes the "Masonic Home" established by the generosity of the late Capt. A. G. Babcock, and also passes the battle-field, breastworks, and redoubts of the battle of Fair Oaks, which was fought the day after Seven Pines.

Seven Pines is eight miles from Richmond.

There is a National Cemetery near the battle-field, and another on the Williamsburg road only a mile or two from Richmond. There are numerous earthworks in this vicinity still standing.

Richmond Just Before the Seven Days' Battles.—"The merry month of May, 1862, in and around Richmond came

fully up to the requirements of the poets. It was lovely, indeed, in city and field. The fine elms of the Capitol Square drooped their spring foliage over flashing fountains, soft sward, and walks thronged with fair women and brave men! The gay bustle of military preparation brightened the streets. New regiments with full ranks from the South marched every day through a gauntlet of cheers and waving of white handkerchiefs in whiter hands. Outside the city the farms, undreaming of devastation, smiled with springing grain and happy labor.

“From his sweet banquet, 'mid the perfumed clover,
The robin soared and sung.”

“The people of the beleaguered city, on the other hand, were making little pleasure excursions, on horseback or in buggies, to the picket lines to see McClellan's men. Four miles and a half out, on Mechanicsville turnpike, Cobb's Georgians supported the videttes. Standing on the brow of a gentle slope and looking directly down the road across the open valley of the Chickahominy, you saw, at point-blank cannon-shot, McClellan's troops. A mile to the right, down the stream, the Federal reconnoitering balloon hovered calmly above the woods. Few troops were visible on either side. Nothing suggested the presence of two hundred thousand soldiers.”

The scene soon shifted, and one of the bloodiest dramas in the world's history was enacted.

Mechanicsville.—This little village is five and a half miles northeast of Richmond, and is reached by a very straight turnpike, which leaves the city at Venable street. Here and at Ellerson's Mill, a short distance beyond, the seven days' battles were begun, June 26, 1862. General Lee, by massing his troops on the right of McClellan's line, forced the latter out of his works, and to the protection of his gunboats on James river, after fighting the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Cold Harbor, Savage's Sta-

tion, Frazier's Farm, and Malvern Hill. At the last-named place the Confederates met with a bloody check, and McClellan was thereby enabled to retire to Harrison's Landing, farther down James river, and a campaign in which between 30,000 and 40,000 men were killed or wounded was closed.

The drive to Mechanicsville is pleasant and the road good.

The Chickahominy is crossed five miles from the city, and at several points traces of Confederate breastworks may be seen. Where the land is valuable to the farmers they have generally been levelled, but where it is of little use they have been allowed to stand, particularly in woods and swampy lands.

Cold Harbor.—It is, of course, not the design of this work to include every field of combat in the neighborhood of Richmond, for they are numbered by dozens, if not by scores. Only the chief ones can be referred to. Cold Harbor is entitled to particular distinction. It is about six miles below Mechanicsville, and between nine and ten from Richmond by the most direct road. On this field two great battles were fought. The first, June 27, 1862, when the Confederates, under the two Hills and Longstreet, attacked Porter and Slocum, and when Stonewall Jackson, in his celebrated flank movement from the Valley, turned the scale of victory against the Union army; the second, on June 3, 1864, when Grant, in his movement down from Spotsylvania Courthouse and the Wilderness, was confronted by Lee, and attacking the latter in his entrenchments, according to Swinton, "lost 13,000 men" in about half an hour without making a serious impression on the Confederates. In the first battle the heaviest fighting was about Mr. George Watt's house, at "Springfield"; in the second, in the vicinity of Benlah church and Cold Harbor ("Cool Arbor"). After this Grant moved on down to James river, and crossed over in front of Petersburg.

To see this battle-field as it deserves, visitors should first provide themselves with competent guides, who may be procured by inquiry at the Richmond hotels.

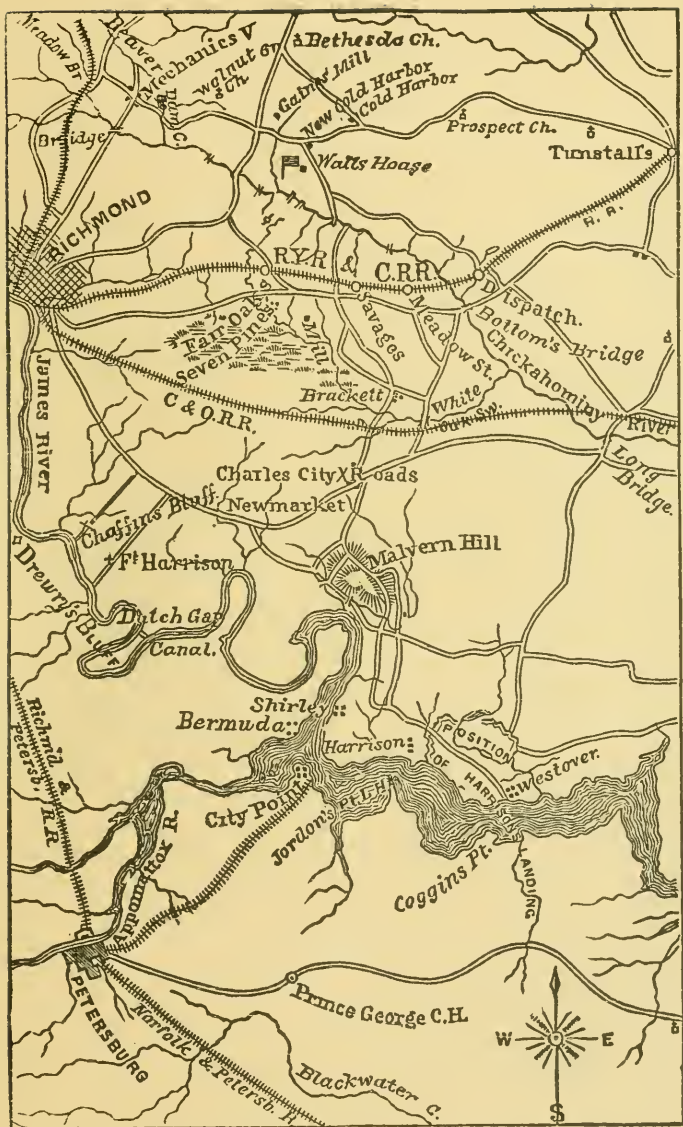
Fort Harrison, Malvern Hill, Savage's Station, &c.—September 29, 1864, two divisions of Butler's corps surprised and captured Fort Harrison and attempted to carry Fort Gilmer, adjacent, but were unsuccessful. On the 30th two Confederate divisions endeavored to recover Fort Harrison, but were repulsed with heavy loss. This battle-ground may be easily seen from the deck of a steamer going up or down the river. So, too, the Malvern Hill battle-ground, which is some fourteen or fifteen miles from Richmond by county roads.

Savage's Station is on the Richmond and York River railroad, and is therefore easily reached. Here, on June 29, 1862, the Confederates, under Magruder, attacked the Union troops, then retreating from Cold Harbor to James river, and inflicted upon them a heavy loss.

The battle-field of the Yellow Tavern, where General J. E. B. Stuart was mortally wounded, is on the Brook turnpike but a few miles west of our corporate limits, and is reached by a beautiful road (Brook turnpike) which passes many elegant country residences.

The nearest approach of the Union forces to Richmond before they entered it was in March, 1864, when Kilpatrick, commanding a raiding party, got near the toll-gate on the Brook turnpike—a point only about one mile north of the city limits. Meeting with some resistance here, and learning that he would have a heavy battery to pass before he got into the city, he retired.

The negro carriage drivers are tolerably well posted in regard to Confederate localities.



MAP OF THE BATTLE-FIELDS AROUND RICHMOND.

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1833.

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1894.

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at a Cost of several Hundred Thousand Dollars.

[Extract of letter from General Robert E. Lee, written two months before
his death. Published by permission of General Fitzhugh Lee.]

HOT SPRINGS, BATH CO.,
20 Aug., 18.9.

MRS. _____
My Dear Cousin _____

Your letter of the 6th has followed me to this place. * * * * I shall have been here a fortnight next Wednesday, 24th, and though I feel no decided improvement in myself I cannot prevent regretting, dear Cousin——, that you are not with me, for I see such benefit derived by others in taking these baths. I am not going to enumerate the cases, for you probably have heard of many similar, but will content myself with saying that they are wonderful and ought to encourage all to hope for relief. Dr. Cabell of the Va University tells me, he is the resident physician here, that 95 out of 100 that have come under his cognizance, who have faithfully taken the waters, have been relieved, some entirely and others partially. Mine like —— case may be beyond their reach but —— may have come within their healing powers. And what a comfort it would have been to us all. There was an old gentleman here several years my senior who had not walked for years and could not even turn himself in bed, after a month's trial of the waters, went home yesterday being able to walk with a cane. Dr. Cabell said he ought to have remained until October. He may have been a case of special blessings, seeing he had survived four wives and is now happy with the fifth.

* * * * *
I shall leave on the 29th. * * * *

Good-bye my dear Cousin——. May God preserve you.

Most truly yours, aff'e & faithfully,
(Signed) R. E. LEE.

GLASGOW, VA., May 11th, 1894.

My dear Mr. INGALLS:

I send you an extract from a letter from General R. E. Lee, referring to the beneficial qualities of the Hot Springs. If the extract will be of service to the Hot Springs Company, in bringing persons there and relieving their sufferings, you have my permission to use it in such way as may best promote the object in view.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) FITZ LEE.

To Mr. M. E. INGALLS,
Pres. C. & O. R. R., Cincinnati, O.

For further information apply to
F. S. STERRY, MANAGER OF HOTELS, or
Dr. F. W. CHAPIN, MEDICAL DIRECTOR,
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